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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Court Compromise Test

Airways Over the Arctic

Earhart Flight Has Results

¶ **To Shelve the Court Scheme?** With the echoes raised over the week-end by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Montana Democrat, still ringing in the senatorial chambers, where the court rejuvenation compromise was designated Saturday as a "cheap political subterfuge," Senators Bailey of North Carolina and O'Mahoney of Wyoming (both Democrats) continue the opposition's "no-compromise" campaign against the Administration's determination to reorganize the court without submitting the plan to the established methods of constitutional amendment. As forces on both sides of the controversy line up in what promises to be a week of clubs and claws, the impression grows that the adventures of the new compromise scheme closely parallel those of the President's original proposal.

¶ **It is estimated** in Washington that although the party whip probably snapped enough Democrats into line to carry the measure in the Senate, the opposition nevertheless is so close to an absolute majority that expectation points to a recommitment of the measure. In which event, it is deemed probable the court scheme will be abandoned as a bad job.

¶ **As in the fight** over the original proposal and the negative report by the Senate committee, public opinion again has its opportunity to voice its desires. In the final analysis it is most probable public opinion will determine whether established American institutions shall be respected—even though the move to set them aside may be prompted by a desire to hasten popular legislation. The week's debates, therefore, are likely to be distinguished by an effort on the part of the opposition to turn consideration away from party and personality back to where it belongs—to the merits of the bill itself. Actually a people trained to respect individual judgment, individual initiative are being put to the test, even to a greater degree than is the court compromise proposal. For, after all, the truly vital issue is not whether the Supreme Court shall be changed, so much as whether the stamina of the American people has suffered a change.

¶ **Over the Roof of the World.** Dots and dashes crackling through the ether from the Soviet North Pole camp, give Moscow its daily report on the weather at the top of the world. Today it's just freezing and the visibility is about 550 yards. It seems so simple to pick such reports from the press ticker, but what achievements of human skill, endurance, vision, intelligence are represented by these simple dispatches. As we read them, from Moscow comes another dispatch: A Soviet airplane thunders away from Moscow bound for the United States across the Polar seas. And Seattle, Washington, tells of communication links which are being set up to facilitate the flight over a route but recently blazed by three other Soviet fliers. So avoiding the foggy low-flying zone, Mikhail Gromoff and his two companions soar above Archangel and into the clear atmosphere above the clouds. It may be difficult for people who prize their individual freedom to stimulate great sympathy for the Soviet political experiment. But all people everywhere are inspired by the skill and bravery and the will-to-do which have distinguished the Soviet arctic experiments.

¶ **Amelia Gives Navy Its Chance.** "No land in sight and only a half hour's fuel remains." This last authenticated message from Amelia Earhart, lost on her 2570-mile flight from New Guinea to Howland Island, apparently has been taken by the United States Navy as a challenge to its air force. Today, 300 Navy fliers join the search which is designed to comb 200,000 square miles of equatorial waters.

The reaction on Washington is not surprising. Disclosures of inadequate preparations and lack of co-ordinated facilities for the flight, coupled with the fact that its successful termination would have achieved no specific scientific result, have stimulated the probability that "stunt flying" may be banned by the government. Added to the discarded plans for a trans-Atlantic air race to inaugurate the Paris Exposition is the question whether a license will be granted for a trans-polar flight to Moscow—even though the latter would be undertaken under favorable auspices and for a worthy purpose.

¶ **So, Miss Earhart's experience** may, after all, have a specific value—since it is most likely that future "personal" flights may be undertaken only after complying with every conceivable safety provision, and the navy itself is acquiring some valuable practice in flying over Pacific waters. It would be even more regretted than the present status indicates, however, if the aftermath of Miss Earhart's flight operated to discourage legitimate expeditions which might add to human knowledge and to the facilities for a more closely-knit world.

In The Boston Section:

James Roosevelt to intercede in Mass. WPA layoffs.
Milk producer asserts consumption reduced by prices.
Providence had a sit-down strike 20 years ago, is claim.
Duplicate bills charged as Codman hearing resumes.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Court Debate Shows Threat To Deadlock Appropriations; Caused by Revolt on Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—As Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, denounced the court reorganization program today as "revolutionary," the first serious threat occurred that the present deadlock will tie up federal appropriations, and bring necessary legislative activity to a complete standstill.

Time and again as the Senate resumed debate sponsors of the new farm bill and the War Department appropriation bills sought to penetrate the deadlock to get their measures introduced. Senator James Pope (D) of Idaho and George Magill (D) of Kansas declared that big crop surpluses are threatening which require passage of the new bond bill.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York pointed out that the present War Department appropriations come to an end July 15.

In each case, consideration of their bills, which would have required unanimous consent, was blocked. The two sides in the court debate sought to put the onus for the deadlock upon the other. The Administration declined to relax the Senate rule that Senators may speak only twice on the same subject on one legislative day; opponents on the other hand refused to permit other legislation to be transacted while this rule was invoked.

Further Changes Seen

As a result of the maneuvering of both sides in the court reorganization fight in the Senate, it becomes increasingly difficult to see how the Administration can force through its revised program without further, and drastic, modification.

The direction which modification may take was indicated today by opponents of the court reorganization plan, as Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming took up the attack on the Roosevelt measure in the debate which is now in its sixth day.

The relative strength of the two sides in the Senate battle has never been formally tested, but Administration supporters claim 54 votes out of a membership of 96, where a ma-

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Aliens to Bear Brunt of Cuts In WPA Pay Rolls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—Aliens are bearing the brunt of the large reductions being made in WPA rolls at the present time.

A provision inserted in the 1938 relief bill by Congress says that preference in WPA jobs shall be given to American citizens and to those aliens who have taken out their first naturalization papers.

Shortly after the new law became effective on July 1, orders went out from headquarters to drop aliens first in cutting down rolls. As a result, a large proportion of the 200,000 WPA workers scheduled to be dropped between June 26 and July 15 are expected to be aliens.

In New York City aliens are being dropped from WPA payrolls at the rate of about 500 a day. They are also figuring prominently in Boston cuts. The new rule is also having considerable effect in California and along the Mexican border. Many localities expect to have all aliens off their WPA rolls by the end of the month. In some instances their places will be refilled by American citizens.

Works Progress Administration records show that about 5 per cent of those on the work rolls prior to the recent cuts were aliens. Heretofore the only needy aliens barred from the government work program were those known to be in the United States illegally.

A rush to take the first steps toward naturalization will not save WPA jobs for aliens now. The law provides that the workers must have made this declaration prior to July 1.

In reducing or increasing rolls hereafter, preference will be given first to American citizens and then, to aliens who have officially declared their intention of becoming citizens.

This is the first time since the Federal work program was devised that there has been any discrimination against aliens.

Early regulations provided specifically that "there shall be no discrimination because of race, religion, color, non-citizenship, political affiliation, or because of membership in any special or selected group."

Though cut off from WPA aid aliens may still get financial help from local relief agencies in most places. They may also take advantage of an offer from the Labor Department, in effect since early in the depression, to pay the return transportation to country of birth of any alien "who has fallen into distress or has become a public charge." This latter offer applies for only three years after arrival, however.

Loyalist Gains Threaten Rebels On Madrid Front

MADRID, July 12 (AP)—Thousands of insurgents outside Madrid's gates for the past eight months were threatened with disaster today by the Government drive slashing into the insurgent lines west and northwest of the besieged capital.

The Government defense ministry announced that Gen. José Miaja's battalions had captured Villaneuva del Pardillo, 15 miles west of Madrid, and took 900 prisoners, including seven officers.

The northern edge of the huge insurgent triangle, which has its bases roughly at Aranjuez 25 miles south, and Escorial to the northwest, and its apex at Madrid, is regarded by military experts as already in a precarious position.

A Government wedge has been driven into the heart of the triangle to Brunete in the direction of Navalcarnero, important insurgent supply base.

From the south in the direction of Sesena and from the Usera district outside the triangle's southern edge the Government has directed strong pushes forcing the insurgents to keep their lines heavily manned instead of being able to send men as reinforcements to the threatened northern front.

In addition to the 900 prisoners, the Defense Ministry declared that numerous anti-tank cannon, machine guns and a radio station were taken when Villanueva del Pardillo fell. The key villages of Quijorna and Villanueva de la Canada were said also to be in Government hands.

The Government position now is a rough quadrilateral threatening Navalcarnero to the south and the Extremadura road to the north with the insurgents in Las Rozas and Majadahonda, on the Escorial highway, in danger of being cut off from the principal insurgent forces.

While the battle rages west of the capital, an insurgent garrison still remains in the Casa de Campo sector on Madrid's western outskirts.

Observers said the striking part of the new offensive aimed to lift the siege has been the most intensive aerial attacks launched by the Government thus far in the war.

American and Canadian volunteers were said to have played important roles in the activity.

Russian Fliers Start for U. S. Via North Pole

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP)—A Soviet Russian airplane roared into the dawn today, and headed for the North Pole on a projected flight to the west coast of the United States.

The Soviet pilot, Mikhail Gromoff, and two aides, Co-Pilot Andrei Yumosheff and Sergei Danilin, navigator, took off from Tschelkovo field, about 35 miles outside of Moscow, at 3:22 a. m. (8:22 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday).

The fliers announced that they intended to fly directly over the North Pole and continue toward the west coast of the United States as far as they could, possibly with San Francisco as their destination.

The fliers were given a farewell from Prof. Otto J. Schmidt, leader of the Soviet Expedition to the North Pole. The new flight is sponsored by Dr. Schmidt's department.

Dr. Schmidt said that the fliers would follow the route of Valeria Chekaloff, Georgi Baibukoff and Alexander Bliakoff, who flew over the North Pole and landed at Vancouver, Wash., on June 20, after 63 hours and 17 minutes in the air. They covered 5288 miles.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Radical Change In Security Act Declared Vital

Must Be Liberalized, Says Century Report, If It Is to Be Saved

Studied 15 Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—Far-reaching liberalization of the Social Security act, if the law is to be saved and the "recurrent appearance of fantastic and dangerous schemes prevented," is urged by the Twentieth Century Fund after a 15-month survey of its ramifications made public here today.

More generous pensions to the aged with payments to begin in 1939 instead of 1942; greater federal participation in the contributory system, as now including little more than half the gainfully employed workers in the nation and not insuring adequate pensions in "poor" states, and abandonment of reserve fund financing for the pay-as-you-go method with only a small contingency reserve are the major recommendations of the report. Such changes, while not basic, would enable juster evaluation of the effectiveness of the act, the fund holds.

The report takes emphatic account that, as the law stands, recipients of old age assistance benefits who make no contributions would receive more than workers who pay for their pensions through the pay roll tax.

How Payments Range

It shows that the state old-age pension average was less than $19 a month last March, ranging from $4.96 to $31 or more, and stresses that in the large cities an income of $30 to $40 a month for an aged single person and $50 to $60 for married couples is "barely enough to maintain an acceptable standard of life."

Federal old-age assistance grants to states, it holds, should be contingent on a $12-a-month state average, the federal contribution to be two thirds of that minimum up to one half the total additional amount. It would raise the contributory pensions from $10 to $20 a month for aged single persons with $15 a month for pensioners' wives over 60.

It recommends immediate action to include in the contributory system excluded worker groups, estimating that these total 9,500,000 salary and wage-earners—farm laborers, domestic and personal service workers, public service employees and employees of religious, educational, charitable and similar organizations. It would add to those employers, self-employed, unpaid family workers and independent professional workers.

The fund finds that the wage tax on the average worker is too high to permit him to maintain proper living conditions and would hold it at 1 per cent. When the amount becomes too small to pay pensions as they fall

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Steel Concern Denies Compact Signed With Indiana Governor

By the Associated Press

Labor News in brief:

Indianapolis, Ind.: A last-minute dispute threw doubt on the week-end announcement of Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana that a settlement had been arranged between the C. I. O. and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Protests from Sheet & Tube management indicated that agreement had not been complete when the Governor made his optimistic announcement.

Nevertheless, it was considered probable that regardless of whether a settlement is concluded, the management would go ahead with the opening of mills at Indiana Harbor, Ind., normally employing 7700 workers, within a few days.

Detroit, Mich.—Joseph Patrick Barnick, who said he was a former employee of the Ford Motor Company service department, testified at a National Labor Relations Board hearing he was instructed to "beat up" anyone he saw distributing handbills at plant entrances.

Mr. Barnick said he quit his job June 12. Louis J. Colombo Sr., attorney for the Ford company, brought out that Mr. Barnick joined the U. A. W. A. last Friday. Mr. Barnick was uncertain who gave him instructions to "beat up" anyone whom he saw circulating handbills.

Alcoa, Tenn.: Two thousand employees of the Aluminum Company of America ended their seven-weeks strike today, on recommendation of the American Federation of Labor. They had struck for wages equal to those paid at other Aluminum Company plants. The management had replied that wage scales were determined on a local basis, and that Alcoa wages compared favorably with prevailing scales in that area.

Pittsburgh: Republic Steel Corporation reopened its Dilworth-Porter plant after a 46-day shut-down following a strike of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Thirty-five policemen, headed by Lieut. Earl Means, were stationed around the plant. There was no disorder and no picketing.

Washington: The National Labor Relations Board ordered an election to determine collective bargaining represenatives of employees at the Covington, Va., and Cleveland, Ohio, plants of the Industrial Rayon Corporation.

The board ordered the election within 10 days. Those eligible to vote in Cleveland are employees on the payroll during the week preceding May 17; in Covington, the week preceding March 29.

Another riot as strike wave recedes in Ohio: Page 4.

Japan's Place in the Oriental Sun; Truce Reported in Peiping Fighting

Problem of Empire Is 'Keeping Up With the Joneses'

The Background

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Whose Three Articles—"In the Far East"—of Which This is the First, Outlines the Situation in Japan.

TOKYO—The situation in Japan today, and for the near future, is overwhelmingly dominated by the economic difficulties which have arisen as a result of the nation's expanding program of armaments. Both foreign and domestic politics at the moment are pushed very much into the background.

While the state of Japan's relations with Great Britain and the United States, to say nothing of the Soviet Union and China, cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory, no big issue is clamoring for immediate solution. The domestic atmosphere, for the moment at least, has been cleared as a result of the resignation of the stiff-necked Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, and his replacement by Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

General Hayashi, who cherished the typical Japanese military officer's contempt and dislike for politicians and political parties, deliberately picked quarrels with the two chief parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai.

Party Men Shut Out

First of all, he refused to admit any of their representatives into his Cabinet, insisting that his Ministers must all be men free from party affiliation.

The parties swallowed this rebuff and co-operated closely with the Hayashi Cabinet during the Diet session, passing most of the bills which the Cabinet proposed and voting the largest budget in Japan's history, with record appropriations for the Army and Navy. But General Hayashi still professed himself unsatisfied, dissolved the Diet on the last day of its session and called for a new election.

Even the Japanese parties, docile as they usually are, could not fail to accept this challenge; and the new Diet which emerged from the election differed little in composition from its predecessor and contained an overwhelming majority of deputies opposed to Premier Hayashi, who had been unable to enlist the support of any large political grouping during the campaign. The deadlock which threatened to set in, since the Minseito and Seiyukai insisted that they would bring in a non-confidence motion as soon as the new Diet convened, was broken by the resignation of the Hayashi Cabinet.

Prince Konoye, the new Premier, has offered some propitiation to the parties by appointing one leader of each to a ministerial post. The political parties would still rank below the Army, big business and the permanent bureaucracy if one were

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Wide World

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan

Commander of the Twenty-ninth Chinese Route Army in Affair With Japan's Forces

Heavy Losses Reported by Chinese Forces in New Outbreak

The News

PEIPING, July 12 (AP)—Reliable Chinese sources said today that the newest outbreak of fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops had been halted by an armistice concluded by local authorities.

Japanese troops were reported withdrawing from their position in the western suburbs of this former capital of ancient China to their base at Fengtai, southwest of the city.

Chinese sources reported heavy losses in the fighting last night for three villages on the Yungting River, 10 miles west of Peiping. Tanks and artillery were said to have been brought into the action.

The sound of the firing could be clearly heard in Peiping. The sound of cannon-fire and of rifles came from the vicinity of Wanpinghsien, the walled village near Marco Polo bridge where the fighting started during Wednesday night maneuvers by the Japanese North China army.

Demands Not Accepted

The fighting last night broke out just an hour after Chinese officials had announced that a settlement had been reached. They indicated full Japanese demands had not been accepted for complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from the area and reparation for what Japanese charged was an unwarranted attack on their troops.

Chinese asserted that Japan precipitated the incident at Marco Polo Bridge Wednesday night to have an excuse for extending her zone of influence in North China.

Under the treaty signed with major foreign powers after the Boxer uprising of 1901, China granted rights to maintain garrisons in the area to keep open a corridor to the sea. Chinese say that Japan continuously has sought to gain domination of the area.

Japanese civilians armed with clubs patrolled their residential sectors throughout last night and most of the Japanese made plans to take refuge in their embassy should the situation become worse.

U. S. Tourists Flee

Considerable numbers of tourists from the United States, as well as other foreigners, were rushing toward Tientsin, headquarters of the Japanese North China command.

Advices from Tientsin said the Japanese military authorities had taken over operation of the Peiping-Mukden railway because of the refusal of Chinese employees to haul Japanese troops to points in North China from Shanhaikwan, on the border of Manchoukuo.

Japanese officials expressed the hope "this is a temporary measure and we can return the railway to Chinese hands when the latter change their attitude."

They based their action on the 1901 Boxer protocol right to 'maintenance of uninterrupted railway service between Peiping and the sea."

The first of five troop trains bearing reinforcements from the Japanese Kwantung army in Manchoukuo was reported to have reached Tangku, 20 miles east of Tientsin. Four of the trains were loaded with troops; the fifth with motor trucks.

Japanese in Control

As a result of the five days and nights of fighting, the Japanese appeared to be in control of the Marco Polo bridge district with nothing to prevent them from taking over the section of the strategic Hankow-Peiping railway which crosses the Yungting River.

Reliable Chinese sources, reporting the truce, said the situation was definitely easier. Mutual withdrawal of troops, removal of barricades in the city and opening of the inner gates was said to have formed part of the agreement.

Chinese sources insisted the trouble was practically over. Chen Chueh-sheng, managing director of the Peiping-Mukden railway, declared as he left for Tientsin just before noon:

"The Marco Polo incident is all finished. A settlement has been reached."

Chen is often an intermediary between the Hopei-Chahar political council and the Japanese.

Obstacles

General Hashimoto, chief Japanese negotiator in the attempts to reach a new truce, returned from Peiping to Tientsin. Japanese sources said he was convinced there were great obstacles to restoration of peace in North China, including the following:

1. Inability of the Hopei-Chahar Council, highest Chinese political authority in the north, to control the twenty-ninth army stationed in the Peiping area.

2. Failure of Gen. Sung Cheh-Yuan, chairman of the council and also commander of the twenty-ninth army to take part in truce negotiations.

3. Strong anti-Japanese sentiment among the rank and file of the twenty-ninth army.

President Vetoes Extending of Low Farm Loan Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—President Roosevelt today vetoed a bill to continue low interest rates on farm loans, and almost for the first time in the New Deal told the farmers that they are getting enough from the Government.

The bill, which he had warned Congress on June 8 he would oppose, would have extended for an additional year the 3½ per cent interest rate on certain federal land-bank loans, provided a 4 per cent rate on such loans from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, and a 4 per cent rate on land bank commissioner loans (second mortgages) for a period of two years.

The total cost to taxpayers in the present fiscal year of these leniencies would have been over $30,000,000, said the President in a firmly worded veto message, and "totally inconsistent with my purpose to bring about a balancing of the budget for that year."

The President reminded Congress that he has called upon the heads of all government departments, establishments, and agencies to set up reserves of not less than 10 per cent of all funds available for the fiscal year 1938 except those legally obligated.

Marks Point in New Deal

In a way, this veto message marks a landmark along a new road. For the first years of the New Deal, nothing was too good for the farmers. It was a debtor's world, politically. The have-nots held the reins, and the Government opened wide its coffers and its credit.

But now times have changed. There has been an increase of more than 100 per cent, the President pointed out, in the level of farm prices since 1932-33.

"In December, 1936," he says, "the index of farm prices as reported by the Department of Agriculture stood at 126, as compared with 55 for the month of March 1933 and an average of 100 for the pre-war period August, 1909 to July 1914. The gross farm income as estimated by the Department of Agriculture also rose from $5,337,000,000 in 1932 to $9,530,000,000 in 1936."

Moreover, the loans made available to farmers under the Government's program have been "at the lowest rate that has ever been made available to farmers generally in this country, namely, 4 per cent per annum."

The average rate of interest on the private loans refinanced by the fed-

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Netting Comicalities

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., July 12 (AP)—It won't go down in history as one of the greatest tennis matches of all time but it should be recorded as one of the most hilarious—the straight-set victory of Charlie Chaplin and Fred Perry over Ellsworth Vines and Groucho Marx.

As scores of film celebrities rocked with laughter over comedian Groucho's verbal backward shots, the Chaplin-Perry combination won 6—1, 9—7, at the Beverly Hills Tennis Club.

Later Vines and Perry, two of the world's professional net stars, won a doubles match from two ranking amateurs, Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6.

The first event produced entertainment. Chaplin trotted on the court with his head draped in a towel while Groucho appeared carrying a suitcase and eight rackets.

As Umpire Fred Alexander announced it was a titular affair, five out of nine sets, Groucho cut in:

"With time out for lunch."

Then, with such luminaries as Douglas Fairbanks, Ronald Colman, Constance Bennett, Paulette Goddard (Chaplin's leading lady), and Helen Vinson (Mrs. Fred Perry) contributing applause, Groucho opened the suitcase and served sandwiches to his companions.

The four players began to warm up. A moment later Groucho inquired: "What's the score?" Told that the match hadn't started, he offered to flip a coin to see who didn't get Perry.

Perry served to Groucho. It was an ace; then another. "I'll never get to Wimbledon this way, I'll be lucky to get to Pasadena," said Marx.

The second set was blistering in parts, thanks to Vines and Perry. Ducking under the ball during a volley, Groucho called out to Perry: "You don't need a partner. You need a greyhound."

In another hectic Vines-Perry exchange, Groucho sat atop his racket and asked Chaplin casually across the net:

"Doing anything tonight, Charlie? I wonder why they call this a doubles match?"

Once when the ball bounded into the back court, Vines yelled, "I've got it."

"We'll soon find out," Groucho yelled. Vines missed.

"Maybe you'd better let me get the hard ones," said Groucho.

Harpo Marx "helped" his brother. He let out shrill whistles whenever Groucho started for the ball.

Chaplin, strictly a pantomimist, spoke only one audible word during the entire match. "Marvelous," he said.

Churches Seek New Approach To Peace Issue

800 Delegates Represent 350,000,000 Members of Protestant Sects

Fascist Issue Up

Dr. Mott Presides at First Session Addressed by British Primate

By W. W. Van Kirk

Director of the National (U. S.) Peace Conference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., July 12—Eight hundred leaders of the different Evangelical Churches of the world are here today, to consider the place of the church in present-day society. Practically every branch of Protestant Christianity is represented.

The gathering is convened under the auspices of the Universal Christian Council. The delegates, drawn from the ends of the earth, will come to grips with the vexed question of the relation between the church and state. Coming at a time when a number of totalitarian states are imposing restrictions upon organized religion, the Oxford Conference is likely to bulk large in the history of contemporary Christianity.

The Oxford Conference, broadly speaking, will represent some 350,000,000 Christians of the various Protestant communions.

An answer will be sought to the following questions:

Shall the church become the conscience of civilization, or its slave?

At what points does a Christian have to obey God rather than man?

What is the Christian's attitude to be toward war?

What must the churches do to encourage a more just and equitable social order?

How can the growing tendency toward racialism and excessive nationalism be checked?

How can the divided church present a more solid front to its foes?

To Make Beginning

The questions are not likely to be answered in two weeks, nor in many weeks. But a beginning is to be made at Oxford, a beginning which it is hoped will lead to a more united Christendom.

According to Dr. Henry S. Leiper, secretary of the American section of the Universal Christian Council, the Oxford Conference will have among its objects the formation of what might be called a general staff for the non-Roman churches of the world. A special committee of 35, of whom 7 are Americans, has been studying the future of the world-wide work of the churches and will report its findings at Oxford where the effort to form a common Christian front will be made.

Hundreds of able scholars, lay and clerical, from all major lands, have been at work for more than three years in gathering data and compiling observations for the guidance of the delegates. Statesmen, economists, philosophers, historians, and sociologists, as well as theologians, have contributed to this preliminary study. The actual leaders at Oxford come from this well prepared group and include such men as Judge Max Huber, former president of the Hague Tribunal; Prof. John Maud, English economist; President Henry Sloane Coffin of Union Theological Seminary; President John A. Mackay of Princeton Theological Seminary; Dr. J. H. Oldham of London; Sir Walter Moberly, British educator and university president; and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, eminent leader of anti-war forces.

Still other leaders who will play a prominent part in the Oxford drama include the Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. George F. Barbour of Scotland; Dr. A. E. Garvie of London; the Archbishop of Sweden; Archbishop Germanos of the Eastern Orthodox Church; Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; and the presidents of the Swiss Church Federation, the French Protestant Alliance, and the Czechoslovakian Union of Constance. Present also will be representatives of the various missionary councils in China, India, Japan and Africa.

Dr. Mott Presides

Dr. John R. Mott of New York, noted missionary leader, will wield the gavel at the opening session and the principal address on this occasion will be delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Conference will then break up into five sections which bear the following titles, "The Church and the Community," "The Church and State," "The Church and State in Relation to Economics," "The Church and State in Relation to Education," and "The Universal Church and a World of Nations." The latter section will also be concerned with the problem of "Christianity and War." The findings of these various sections will be submitted to the Conference sitting in plenary session.

The Conference is an official conference in the sense that the great majority of the delegates have been appointed by the highest authorities of the co-operating churches. In addition to the 400 delegates there will be 400 associates. Among the latter 100 places have been reserved for carefully chosen representatives of youth organizations. The President of the Conference will be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chairman of the British Section, who will be assisted by the Presidents of the other Sections: Archbishop Ger-

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Italy Restricts Size of Papers To Eight Pages

ROME, July 11 (AP)—The government today instructed Italian newspapers that henceforth no edition may contain more than eight pages.

This was said to be necessary because of the world scarcity of cellulose, which Italy must import at high prices.

MacMurray Heads Committee Studying Philippine Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—President Roosevelt today approved selection of John Van A. MacMurray, veteran Far Eastern diplomat and present American Ambassador to Turkey, as chairman of the joint preparatory committee on Philippine affairs, which sails from San Francisco, Calif., for Manila on July 24.

The American committee is pushing forward rapidly with plans for a thorough investigation of possible changes in the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act. Hearings will be held in San Francisco from July 21 to 24, more or less as a perfunctory gesture before the committee sails. Major investigations will take place in the Philippines themselves, in cooperation with Filipino members of the committee, and a report will be presented sometime around the end of the year.

Ambassador MacMurray had long experience in the Orient, was chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs and an Assistant Secretary of State. He had an important part in the Washington Naval Conference and in various Chinese negotiations.

A complicated task faces the joint committee. American members of which are drawn from the State Department, the Department of Commerce, the War Department and the Tariff Commission. It must determine what status is best adapted to further economic independence for the Philippines, with the tacit assumption that some change from the export taxes scheduled to go into effect in 1940 is likely. But the economic situation is recognized to be partly dependent on the political status of the islands, and there is a movement led by President Quezon to secure immediate and complete independence in a year or two. A substantial group in the American Congres supports this drive

American-Philippine relations are getting no better, it would seem at long-range view, from the series of incidents which have ensued for whatever cause ever since Paul V. McNutt, former Governor of Indiana, arrived in Manila as high commissioner. The latest controversy, cabled from Manila today, shows Commissioner McNutt seeking to explain through conferences with newspapers, statements he made on July 4 which aroused Filipino sensibilities and were taken to be derogatory to their capacity for self-government. However, it was understood when Commissioner McNutt accepted the appointment from President Roosevelt his term of office would be brief.

Roumanian Academy Honors Young Poet

BUCHAREST, Roumania—On the initiative of King Carol, the Roumanian Academy has enlarged its membership and taken in a young writer named Lucian Blaga, who has distinguished himself by a study of village life. The King himself was at the sitting and made the address of welcome.

What King Carol and certain other leaders wish is to revive a typically Roumanian culture and form vital relations between the masses and the intelligentsia. The King hopes to check the tendency among young Roumanian writers to imitate western modes d to exaggerate modernism. So he gave his special approval and an extraordinary distinction to this young poet who has sought to understand Roumanians, and to discover what is typical in real Roumanian culture and to exalt brighter, purer and perhaps somewhat "old-fashioned" ideals.

Convention Hears Battle of Logic

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Being committed at this point to representation in proportion to population and wealth, the convention has been struggling with two problems, first, how to apportion the number of representatives in the absence of any authentic census, and second, how to keep the disgruntled and small states in the Union. Today: Gouverneur Morris and Madison stage battle of logic over representation of states.

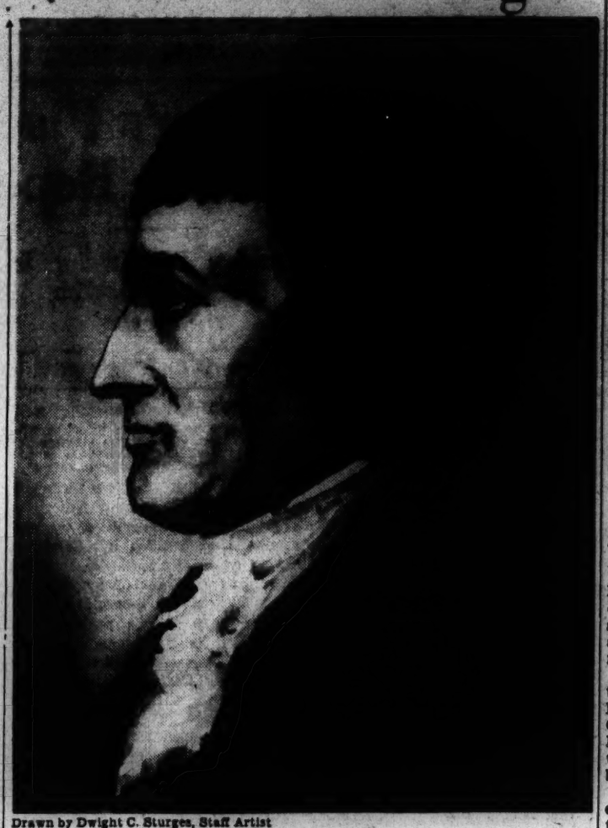
Tomorrow: Convention finds way around troublesome slave question.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia
July 11, 1787

After spending a lengthy day of debate on details of a resolution as to how legislative representation should be adjusted and revised to keep abreast of change, the Federal Convention ended the afternoon by rejecting the resolution unanimously, so that discussion tomorrow will start just where it started today.

The proposal yet before the house is Mr. Randolph's motion to require a census and estimate of population and wealth at fixed periods and bind the Legislature to arrange representation accordingly. Dr. Hugh Williamson moved to substitute for the Randolph motion one which would have been similar except that it proposed to count slaves at three-fifths, to depend on population as being a sufficiently accurate measure of wealth also, and to regulate representation on this basis without depending on action by the Legislature to change its own numbers.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Richard Dobbs Spaight

Born in North Carolina, a Nephew of Governor Dobbs, Spaight, at the Age of Eight, Was Sent to Ireland to Be Educated. Returning to America in the Midst of the Revolution, He Enlisted and Served for a Short Time Before Being Elected to the North Carolina House of Commons From New Bern. He Later Became Speaker of the House, Member of the Continental Congress and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He Excelled in Committee Work and Council Rather Than in Debate. He Was Governor of North Carolina, 1792-98, and a Member of Congress, 1798-1801

Battle of Logic

The day was enlivened by a neat battle of wits and logic between the facile Gouverneur Morris and the at least equally intellectual James Madison.

Mr. Morris, sponsor of the resolution to base representation on wealth as well as numbers and to keep control within the hands of the Atlantic states, declared the Williamson motion would fetter the Legislature too much and more especially that the number of inhabitants is not a proper standard of wealth.

"Among other objections," he said, "it must be apparent the western states would not be able to furnish men equally enlightened to share in the administration of our common interests. The busy haunts of men, not the remote wilderness, is the proper school of political talents."

As to the criticism aimed at his own proposition that the Legislature would refuse to revise apportionments at all, he said this supposition distrusts their fidelity.

Question of Trust

"If their duty, their honor and their oaths will not bind them, let us not put into their hands our liberty," he said. "But if these ties will bind them, we need not distrust the workability of the rule. The best course would be to leave the interests of the people to the representatives of the people."

Mr. Madison said he was "not a little surprised to hear this implicit confidence urged by a member who on all occasions had inculcated so strongly the political depravity of men and the necessity of checking one vice and interest by opposing to them another vice and interest."

He observed that at the same time the gentleman recommended to the southern states to have implicit confidence in the northern majority he was still more zealous in exhorting all to a jealousy of a western majority. Mr. Madison declared his own opinion was clear and firm that with regard to the western states no unfavorable distinctions were admissible either in point of justice or policy.

Colonel Mason of Virginia also retorted to Mr. Morris that as for trusting representatives of the people, the objection was that the Legislature would cease to be the representatives of the people. Mr. Mason had earlier urged that fairness of representation be assured by some permanent and precise standard, and that the western states be admitted as equals.

Cling to Majority

He acceded to the right of the northern states in point of numbers to have a majority at present, but added that under the pending resolution if the southern states should increase to have three-fourths of the people of the United States, the northern would still hold fast the majority of representatives.

Pierce Butler and Gen. C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina precipitated some sharp discussion when they insisted that blacks be included in the rule of representation not at three-fifths but equally with whites.

Mr. Butler declared, "The labor of a slave in South Carolina is as productive and valuable as that of a freeman in Massachusetts. As wealth is the great means of defence and utility to the nation, they are equally valuable to it with freemen. Consequently an equal representation ought to be allowed for them in a government which was instituted principally for the protection of property and was itself to be supported by property."

Compromise Favored

Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts recalled that when the three-fifths ratio was adopted by Congress for taxation the delegates from the slave-holding states urged that the blacks were still more inferior to free men. Mr. Williamson reminded Mr. Gorham that if the southern states had contended for the inferiority of blacks to whites when taxation was in view, the eastern states had on that occasion contended for their equality. He did not concur in either extreme but favored the compromise ratio.

Mr. Butler's motion to include the full number of slaves in the proportion lost by seven votes to three, only Delaware, South Carolina and Georgia supporting it.

So much of the Williamson motion as provides for taking a census of the free inhabitants was at first approved by a six-to-four vote. But on the question of including three-fifths of the slaves the result was adverse, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia voting "ay," the remainder "no."

Sherman Shifts Stand

Although the defeat of the Williamson proposal throws doubt on the chances of Mr. Randolph's remaining motion, the debate also revealed at least one conversion to it. Roger Sherman, who at first opposed shackling the Legislature, at length declared himself convinced by the arguments for stating the periods and rule for reapportionment.

The first roll call revealed that the New York deputation for the first time in weeks had no member on the floor. It is reported that Judge Yates and Mr. Lansing have departed for their home state and may not return. One account has it that they were obliged to attend the term of court at home, the one being on the bench, the other a member of the bar.

Another statement is that they are completely dissatisfied with the system of government taking form—even fearful of its ultimate effects—and have despaired of restraining the convention to the looser form of federation which they favor.

It was noted, incidentally, that during the time Colonel Hamilton also was here they and he were never in agreement on a single vote. A rumor has it that General Washington is urging Colonel Hamilton to return to the convention.

Japan Checks Nationals In China for Evacuation

SHANGHAI, July 12 (AP)—Japanese spinning mills here disclosed today they had received instructions from their head offices in Tokyo to have the families of their Japanese staffs prepared to evacuate, if it became necessary because of the North China crisis.

Some 500 Japanese women and children were involved here and it was understood that similar action was taken at Tsingtao where Chinese workers in the mills were threatening to strike. Marines aboard Japanese warships in Tsingtao Harbor were prepared to land in the event of trouble.

Police of the Shanghai International Settlement strengthened their forces in Hongkew, the Japanese section, as a precautionary measure.

All Japanese consular officials were checking their nationals to be ready for evacuation should it come. It is estimated that there are 50,000 Japanese civilians in China.

300 Bicyclists Licensed

BEDFORD, Ind., July 12 (AP)—Three hundred licenses have been issued to bicyclists under a new city ordinance. Ages of the riders range from 6 to 70.

Japanese Censor News in China's Big Treaty Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—To obtain news about the Chinese political situation, many people in China have to read newspapers published in Japan or those published by Japanese in the treaty ports of this country.

This paradoxical situation is due to strict censorship of vernacular newspapers by the provincial military authorities and representatives of the Military Affairs Commission of Nanking. Any news that may be unfavorable to the interest of the government or of high officials is sure to be suppressed by the censor.

Freedom of the press was announced from time to time by high Chinese officials, whose statements were at times cabled abroad for publication in foreign newspapers. This freedom is of course subject to three main rules of the law of the press, which forbids the publication of news involving military and state secrets, diplomatic negotiations and any information that may be detrimental to public peace and finance.

Under the inhibition of these three rules, censors in Canton deleted the recent interview between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking Government, and the military attaché of the Japanese embassy.

Local censors also took out news concerning the projected construction of railroads in South China with British financial assistance. The reason for such suppression is that railroad construction comes under the category of military secrets.

As a result, foreign merchants in Canton and others who wish to be abreast of times, lest their trade and interests should be adversely affected, have to resort to Japanese newspapers for "inside" news of China. All newspapers in Tokyo published considerable news about the situation in this country especially relating to political intrigue that occasionally flared up at a later period such as the "strange movement" of Kwangtung and Kwangsi last July and the capture of General Chiang in Sianfu.

As newspapers from Tokyo take several days to reach China, enterprising Japanese have established newspapers in all treaty ports of China. Some of the leading Japanese papers have a daily Chinese supplement for the benefit of Chinese readers, although intelligent Chinese do not find it hard to read Japanese, which is similar to the Chinese language.

Often Japanese reports are grossly exaggerated or have no foundation whatever. At other times, they are ahead of other foreign dispatches for days. As Japanese journals publish a good deal of Chinese news, they are more popular than other foreign newspapers in China.

Like all foreign newspapers, Japanese dailies are not subject to Chinese censorship, and their editors invariably print sensational stuff. Their diplomatic and intelligence agents render a service to their own papers by furnishing them with news that is not available through the usual channels.

Japan's Place in the Sun; Truce in Peiping Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

drawing up a list of the powerful forces in Japan; but their claim to at least a modest share in the Cabinet deliberations has been recognized. Moreover, they have the negative satisfaction of having dislodged General Hayashi, whose imposing side-moustaches will no longer be the delight of newspaper cartoonists.

Working at Problems

So, with foreign and domestic politics stabilized, at least temporarily, the Konoye Cabinet is concentrating its attention on pressing financial and economic problems. Japanese nationalists may argue that their country's armament expenditures are not excessive, if measured by the yardstick of what other powers are spending. According to the estimate of an impartial body, the Foreign Policy Association of America, Japan's military and naval outlay during 1936 was less than one third that of the United States and only one tenth that of the Soviet Union.

Such estimates call for some qualification. The upkeep of the soldier or sailor in America costs far more than in Japan; and this would also apply to labor wages and some other expenses involved in armament. The value of the Soviet ruble is so uncertain that it is difficult to determine with absolute accuracy what the Soviet military budget really implies, in terms of gold or stable foreign currencies. Yet there can be no doubt that Japan is well behind the leading European powers both in the quantity and in the quality of such modern weapons as airplanes, tanks, armored cars. The purely military case for competitive armament is a strong one.

But there is just as strong an economic case against it. Two characteristics of Japanese economy make it uncommonly difficult for the Island Empire to "keep up with the Joneses" in a high-speed armament race. First, there is the grave poverty in such essential natural resources as oil, iron, cotton, rubber, nickel, zinc, to mention only a few of the more important minerals and raw materials.

Can't Build Surplus

Second, it is almost impossible for Japan to build up a comfortable surplus in gold and foreign exchange, which could be used as a fund for purchases of such armament materials as cannot be produced in Japan. Japan's foreign trade is largely based on an exchange of foreign raw materials, such as cotton, wool, rubber, for Japanese manufactures. Imports, even in normal times, are usually in excess of exports. This year, as a result of the increased purchases for Army and Navy needs and of the upswing in commodity prices, Japan's adverse balance of trade during the first half of the year reached the unprecedented figure of 600,000,000 yen (about $170,000,000). The entire potential gold output of the Japanese Empire is not estimated at over 200,000,000 yen; and this figure has not yet been reached.

The share of the national budget which has been assigned to the Army and Navy increased from 31 per cent in 1931-32 to 49 per cent in the current year. Moreover, while the budget for 1931-32 was balanced, about one third of the present budget is covered by loans; and the absorption of these loans is becoming increasingly difficult.

The present budget was fixed at the sum of about 2,870,000,000 yen, representing an increase of 830,000,000 yen over the estimates for the preceding year. Conjectures about the budget for 1938-39 (the Japanese fiscal year runs from April to April) are already afloat. It is indicated that the Army and Navy will ask for a total of 1,700,000,000 yen, and the total budget will not improbably run up to 3,000,000,000 or 3,500,000,000 yen. The expanded budget of the present year is regarded by many economists as responsible for the unusually sharp advance of commodity prices in Japan. Between June, 1936 and April, 1937, this advance in wholesale prices, was 30.4 per cent in Japan, as against 22.1 per cent in England and 16.8 per cent in America.

Russian Riches

During the days when inflation was most marked in Russia and money was far more plentiful than goods there was a popular joke to the effect that the Russians are the richest people in the world—because they don't know what to do with their money. The Japanese Army and Navy today are confronting a similar situation, although in milder form. The productive capacity of the munitions industries is already used up to the limit; and the effect of larger appropriations seems likely to be nullified by rising prices. The Government is seeking a remedy for the situation in stricter control of foreign trade, stimulation of gold production and encouragement of synthetic substitutes for oil, cotton and raw materials. German processes are to be used in treating the low-grade ores of Korea and Manchoukuo. But the economic effectiveness of these measures is experimental and doubtful.

Japan's political, economic and social life is more and more revolving around the axis of an ever growing, ever unsatisfied program of military and naval preparedness which threatens to engulf the country's limited reserves of capital and raw materials and to make inevitable some kind of military state socialism. The fate of the Konoye Cabinet and the whole future course of Japan's political life will depend primarily on the success with which the present complex of serious economic and financial problems is met.

Churches in Oxford Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

manos, representing the Ecumenical Patriarch, President of the Orthodox Section; Dr. Boegner, Acting President of the Continental Section; Dr. William Adams Brown, President of the American Section; and the Bishop of Dornkal, President of the Fifth Section.

The Section on "Church and Community" presided over by Sir Walter Moberly will face such issues as these: How far is the Church responsible for getting social and political standards; for educating its members in the meaning and application of these standards; for exercising direct political influence where these standards are violated?

Nature and Functions

Dr. Max Huber will chair the Section on the "Church and State" and among the issues with which this section will deal are these: What convictions as to the nature and function of the state do Christains hold in common, and wherein do they differ? What problems are presented to the church in countries where there is an established church which are not present in countries where churches are voluntary self-governing bodies? In what ways and to what extent can Christians bring their convictions to bear upon the formation of national and international policy? In what ways can Christians who enjoy freedom to practice and propagate their religion assist their fellow Christians in countries where such liberty is denied or curtailed? At what point does resistance to the state become a Christian duty?

The churchmen participating in the Section on the "Church and State in Relation to Economics" will be asked to report to the Conference on such questions as these: What is the responsibility of the church in the economic sphere? How can the church best cope with such movements as Communism and Fascism? How far and in what way should the churches feel responsibility for dealing with the economic inequalities between nations which, unless remedied, may lead to war?

Educational Side

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin will preside over the deliberations of the Section on the "Church and State in Relation to Education" and the issue to be faced here has to do with the rights and duties of churches in those countries where all education has been taken over by the state. No more perplexing question will be faced by the Conference than this.

In the Section dealing with the "Universal Church and a World of Nations" there will be considered the situation facing the nations arising out of the unrestricted application of the principle of national sovereignty. This Section will seek to point out the causes of international tension in the selfish rivalry of individuals and groups within each nation, and will ask what the church can do to direct the motives of modern states away from national egoism and idolatry and toward international understanding and good will.

The sub-section on Christianity and War, as its name implies, will consider the problems presented to the church by the competition of armaments and the threat of war. Among the questions with which this group will deal are the following: What should be the attitude of the church toward the conscientious objector? imposition of military and economic sanctions? the chaplaincy?

These are the issues and these are the problems with which the Oxford Conference will be concerned.

500,000 Visit New York For Trade Conventions

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—An estimated 550,00 persons visted New York in the year ending April 30 to attend 727 conventions, trade exhibitions and selling shows, leaving behind "at least" $50,000,000 spent "in all lines" of local business, the annual report of the convention bureau of the Merchants Association of New York showed today.

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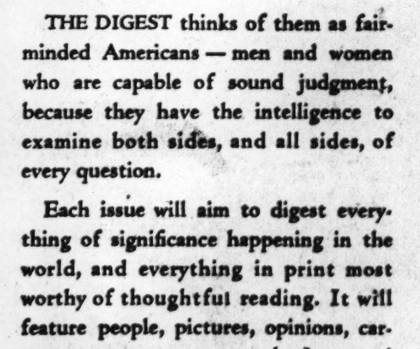

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Plans for Economic Survival Of Philippines Held Essential

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12—An urgent warning to the American people that liberation of the Philippines without sound provisions for the economic survival of the islands would be costly and dangerous to the United States opened the second week of the Institute of Public Relations here today.

Dr. Joseph Ralston Hayden, a former vice-governor of the islands and now professor of political government at the University of Michigan, declared that "there is danger that the Tydings-McDuffie act and other related legislation may produce economic ruin to be followed by political and social chaos in the Philippine islands" and urged Americans to realize that such a breakdown would complicate the already involved far eastern situation and force the abandonment of Philippine independence indefinitely.

His warning was directed against the evident tendency in certain quarters in Congress to view Philippine independence solely as a means of shutting Philippine goods out of American markets and to oppose trade concessions without which it is considered doubtful whether the islands can survive independently.

Officials Concerned

State department circles are concerned lest such an outcome should act as an almost irresistible incentive to Japanese intervention. And it is pointed out cogently among students of the problem that an independent but economically and socially distraught Philippine commonwealth would prevent the very thing which independence for the islands is in theory intended to produce—greater political stability in the Far East.

According to the experts, including Dr. Hayden, Philippine independence on a solid economic foundation would act for peace since it would remove to a large extent Japan's fear of hostile intent on the part of the United States. But should independence fail economically and the United States be forced to go back into the islands after once withdrawing the present suspicion of Japan would be intensified.

Dr. Hayden expressed the hope that enlightened public opinion would back the efforts now being made by the joint Philippine-American Committee to revise the terms of the independent settlement to make possible the success of the independence experiment and avert what he now considers to be a very real danger. Unless this is done he held that the United States might be forced to go back into the islands "with an army if necessary, and re-establish peace, order and governmental stability." In such an event independence would be impossible in 1946 or for some time thereafter, he said.

Dictatorships

Today's session of the institute also heard an indictment of dictatorships and the conception of the totalitarian state as a threat to the new freedom of women from Dr. Anne Lane Lingerbach, professor of history at Temple University, who held that in Russia equally as in Germany and Italy women are only tolerated because without them there would be no new supplies of men to fill the armies.

Last night three clergymen again sounded a dominant note at this session of the institute—a call on the churches to grapple with the materialism of the times and lead the consciousness of mankind back to a more spiritual sense indispensable to peace. Speaking for Protestants the Rev. Ashby Jones, Atlanta Baptist preacher, declared that "moral disarmament" without which peace is impossible is "indeed a task for religion" which he said requires far more than "a mere negative attitude expressed in a refusal to fight."

The Rev. Edward L. Stephens of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond asserted that "the mental attitude of the people must be changed and reformed with regard to the possibility of establishing permanent peace" and that "peace is attainable in the same manner and through the same channels by and through which the redemption of man was accomplished."

Plea for Religion

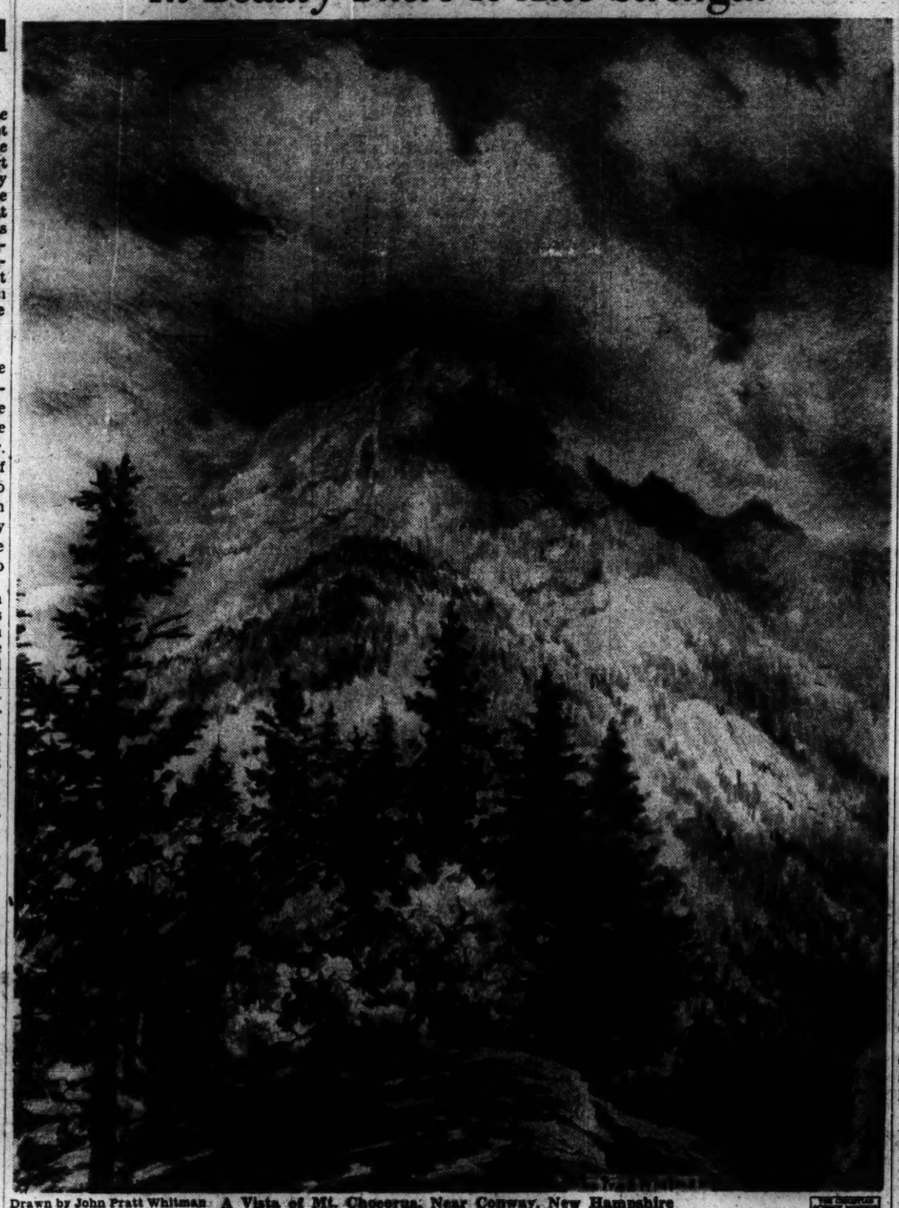
Rabbi Eugene Kohn of New York declared that "religion must put the peace movement, inspired by the visions of the prophets of past ages, on the agenda of our times." "In this way it will, even in the present, redeem human life from pessimism, defeatism and a cynical acceptance of the code of the jungle," he said.

The week-end here also witnessed a rigorous denunciation of the proposed British partition of Palestine by Rabbi Maurice J. Bloom of Newburgh, New York. He claimed that Palestine has already once been partitioned in the independence of the trans-Jordan Arab state and that this further partition would be an injustice to Jews and an abdication of responsibility on the part of Britain. He held that Britain has never made an honest effort to persuade Jews and Arabs to live together peacefully and that "the cleverness of the proposition partition puts to shame any of the gerrymandering schemes of petty politicians."

Dr. Luigi Villari, Fascist Italian spokesman and former member of the secretariat of the League of Nations, held that the league had become a menace to world peace and that the soundest course for Europe would be to scrap the League and erect in its place a four power pact between Germany, Italy, France and Britain. Dr. Villari said that next to the League itself the greatest threat to peace in Europe was the "false and most dangerous Franco-Soviet pact."

Prof. George Howland Cox, director of the inter-American center at George Washington University, held that improved trade between the United States and Latin America should be encouraged both for its own sake and because from it would spring a strengthening of the democratic tradition in the Americas. As a means to this he urged better preliminary training for North Americans planning to go south and South Americaus planning to come to the United States. He considered that far more could be accomplished than has been so far in the direction of better relations and understanding if there were adequate advance preparation.

In Beauty There Is Also Strength



Drawn by John Pratt Whitman. A Vista of Mt. Chocorua, Near Conway, New Hampshire

Art and Nature Find Partner In Artist to Express Beauty

When Pictures Speak
No. 1

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Art and nature are brother and sister. Nature builds an infinite number of scenes; art selects, rearranges, puffs it full of personality, and makes the picture say something the average listener could not hear otherwise, with ear directly to nature.

The artist studies the hills, trees, mountains, rivers clouds and lakes, and in the quiet of a summer morning catches the mystery of a universe as he sends his imagination ever beyond the forests to lost horizons. He watches great oaks and pines standing heroically against raging tempests, and he glories in as fortress rock laughing at the thunderous assault of angry seas.

The artist sees transcendent beauty in a misty rainy day when others grumble at the weather. He finds meaning on every roadside where green things grow, and puddles catch reflections from above. The maker of pictures hears the voices of the woods, catches a whisper from wind-swept spruce, and makes his notes. For him there are literally—"tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything."

Beauty, for the artist, is essential, and he subtly defines it in line and color, in composition and in values, in balance and in atmosphere. From a mass of undergrowth he disentangles the beauty lines and casts the restaway, he masses his shadows, his lights until they sing one to the other. He bends twigs, boughs, and even horizon lines until a musical rhythm is created, and runs through his plan.

The artist is an interpreter of nature to the uninitiated. When he has learned the language of a host of budding leaves he fills his canvas with the voice of spring until some dull-eyed client, some city-dweller boxed in by bricks brightens at the sight and exclaims, "How beautiful."

He, the artist, would be ambassador for great open spaces, he would qualify as secretary to earth's moors and meadows and in preparation for such employment studies to gain art's fundamentals, technical foundations that will not crumble nor shake when great mountains rise in granite splendor or forests rear their fronds to hold against the gale.

When he who would be an interpreter begins his study, and has mastered his pencil or his brush until he can draw lines and curves he learns his beauty forms, and the basic rules of composition.

For instance, the letter S-form he soon knows to be the most pleasing of all graceful shapes. He finds that when a picture has in it a pyramid construction there is resultant satisfaction for the spectator who senses a stability. Another pleasing combination is called concentric. Wherever the eye travels it will eventually end at the center of interest; all roads in such a drawing lead, like all highways about Rome, to the important center.

Still another arrangement to conjure with is the cross-construction when upright lines are crossed by horizontals. Monotony must be avoided at all times.

A composition often effectively used is that of balance, when on one side of a canvas is a strong impressive object or objects, and on the other side some insistent point attractive enough to produce a pleasing balance. Still another satisfactory shape is the oval or circle.

These uses of fundamental forms should not be too evident; subtlety adds charm.

The accompanying illustration, which is a sketch of Mount Chocorua, New Hampshire, part way up the Hammond trail is a good example of the pyramid arrangement. Here are also lines conforming to the S, and a degree of variety is given by numerous cross lines in rocks and trees.

Tiny Lighthouse Used as Bait By Modern Anglers

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Two natural scientists have gone fishing with a pocket-sized lighthouse for bait.

They expected it to work because it was built in reverse. The usual lighthouse throws a beam that can be seen for miles. This one throws a light that can't be seen at all.

Invisible ultra-violet light is the answer to any apparent foolishness of the expedition, which set off for Bermuda with a few thousand pounds of fishing tackle but not a single fish hook. Dr. Samuel G. Hibben, director of applied lighting of the Westinghouse Electric Company, and Dr. H. T. Strong, New York color expert, are the fishermen.

The miniature lighthouse, a 300 pound iron cylinder 15 inches in diameter and 15 inches deep, sends out the invisible beams, which are said to attract the fish.

The iron bell is modeled somewhat after the Bathysphere in which Dr. William Beebe made observations of ocean depths. It is built to withstand heavy water pressure, and has quartz windows on two sides. But instead of a person, it will carry when it is let down into the water only an electrical spark gap to shoot 50,000-volt ultra-violet rays out the windows into the water.

Around the "lighthouse" is built a strong rectangular net, 10 feet long and four feet square at the ends, with trap tunnels leading up to each of the two windows. If the thing works, the fish will swim into the net and be pulled up to the surface, giving man his first catch of fish which live at any appreciable depths.

U. S. Navy Plans For 16-Inch Guns On Next Big Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—The Navy Department today prepared to mount 16-inch guns on the two new battleships which it will soon lay down at the New York and Philadelphia navy yards respectively, thereby taking the world initiative in resuming construction of this weapon for capital ships.

The way was cleared by the failure of the State Department's final effort to secure world-wide agreement on a 15-inch limit, an effort which failed when Japan recently refused to accept the proposed limit.

The gesture was a concession to peace groups, and to clear this Government as much as possible of responsibility for initiating a new form of naval competition. While the Navy wanted the big guns, the State Department and the White House were prepared to deny them, provided other nations, particularly Japan, could be persuaded to agree to the lower limit.

That Japan has any intention of building 16 inch or larger guns on new battleships is uncertain. But naval opinion is almost unanimous that in the absence of any treaty restrictions on what Japan may do in the future, the United States could not afford to take a chance on small guns. The possibility is stressed in naval circles that Japan is free to go to 18 or even 20 inches if it so desires. The United States has, however, morally bound itself in ratifying the new naval treaty not to go above 16 inches.

Last advices from Britain indicate that the new British battleships now under construction will carry only 14-inch guns, the British admiralty apparently considering that this size is adequate for its needs, regardless of what other nations may do. However, the U. S. Navy feels otherwise. The penetrating power of a shell depends to a large extent on the size of the projectile. The formula is one half the square of the mass times the residual velocity at the moment of impact. Therefore the larger the shell the greater the penetrating power.

In the present American battle fleet of 15 ships, three mount 16 inch guns, 11 mount 14 inch guns and one carries 12 inch. All 15 of the British battleships mount 15 inch guns in the main batteries. Japan has nine battleships, of which two carry 16 inch guns and the rest 14 inch. While the new British ships are, so far as is known, being designed for 14 inch guns, the new battleships now being built by France, Germany and Italy will mount 15 inch weapons.

Britain to Keep 14-Inch Guns Despite U.S. Shift, Experts Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 12—It is assumed in naval circles here today that Britain will only mount 14-inch guns on her five new battleships despite the American decision announced Saturday to have 16-inch guns on her two new ships started last January.

While there is an influential school which urges that Britain cannot afford not to follow Japan's example which the United States has now emulated, a considerable body of expert British opinion takes the view that the 14-inch gun is the largest that can be safely mounted on a 35,000-ton ship. The battle of Jutland is also cited as proof that the smaller gun sometimes has the advantage over the larger. Moreover the new British 14-inch guns are understood to be unusually efficient.

The American decision is not expected to make any difference to treaties which have just been negotiated by Britain with Germany and the U. S. S. R. whereby these two powers adhere to what is left of the London Treaty. These two treaties are expected to be signed this week.

New Research Head For 'Restored City'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 12—Appointment of Dr. Hunter Dickinson Fariah as director of the department of research and education of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., to succeed Harold R. Shurtleff on Sept. 1, was announced today by Kenneth Chorley, president of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

Mr. Shurtleff has been identified with the restoration since April, 1930. He will continue to be connected with the restoration in an advisory capacity for some time after Dr. Farish takes over active direction of the research program.

The new director was educated as an undergraduate at Princeton University and took his master's degree and his doctor's degree in the field of American history at Harvard University. He has recently been an instructor and tutor in American history at the latter institution.

State Inspects Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Under an act passed by the 1937 General Assembly, the State Department of Labor, according to John W. Nates, Commissioner, has assumed the task of inspecting all buildings in the state valued at more than $5000. Claude R. Boland of Columbia, building inspector, will be in charge of the work.

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R & R Boned Chicken (6 oz. tin), shredded
1 cup celery, finely chopped
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6 firm tomatoes, skinned, chilled
Scoop out centers of tomatoes and sprinkle hollow with salt. Mix together chicken, celery and centers of the tomatoes, cut small, with sufficient mayonnaise to moisten. Fill tomato shells. Top with mayonnaise, garnish with olives. Serves 6.
SERVE IT PLAIN
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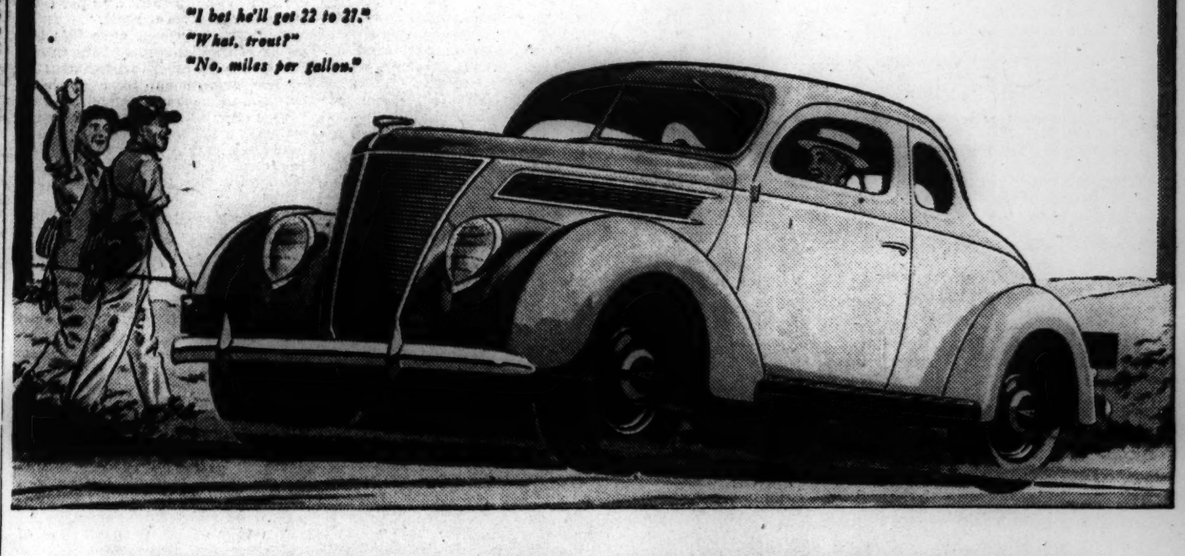
The Ford V-8 "60" brings you low price and unusual economy


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Ford Cuts $400,000 'Melon' For Workers and Boosts Pay

DETROIT, Mich., July 12 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced today that $400,000 will be paid to 20,000 employees within a few days, representing semi-annual returns on savings in the Ford investment plan. Employees are permitted to invest a maximum of one third of their wages under the plan, which has been in operation since 1920.

Ford employees in the Rouge plant also benefited by a wage increase of five cents an hour two weeks ago. There was no formal announcement of the increase.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12 (AP)—With the impending suspension of activities at the Ford Motor Company plants for three weeks of "inventory" taking, trade circles are speculating as to when Ford will bring out his 1938 models and what changes they will embrace.

The Ford company, like other major producers, makes a secret of its new model plans. Considerable publicity, however, has been given every move of the Ford plant, office and employment divisions during the past several months as a result of the conflict between the manufacturer and the United Automobile Workers of America.

Union Activity Continues

While the union has been relatively quiet since the disorder at the company's River Rouge plant gates, it has not lessened its unionization drive against the company. While hearings were ordered on the U. A. W. A. complaint of violations of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the union announced plans for distribution of a new batch of leaflets near the Ford gates. Elsewhere, however, the unionization drive has been carried on quietly through offices established for that purpose.

One of the most recent guesses concerning introduction of the new models throughout the industry runs all the way from early September until show time late in October. Ford, first to arrange a shut down, probably will be first to bring out a new type, although the company's engineering division frequently has said it makes changes in design throughout the year, even while the sales season is at its height.

Competitors Watch Ford

The Ford course will be carefully watched by competing manufacturers. Particularly will they be interested in what, if any, price changes are made. Despite concentration of production facilities in the Rouge plants—especially fabrication of a large part of the steel requirements—Ford's opponents in motor car production point out that he has not escaped the rise in the cost of materials, labor and parts that go into the finished car.

It also is pointed out in manufacturing circles that the matter of price increases is one difficult to exactly appraise. Producers claim each year's model are better than those that preceded it and that if a new model is priced at $10, $25 or $50 more than the last one, improvements incorporated in its design can be shown that represent more than that much in increased dollar value.

In watching Ford price plans, however, competing manufacturers are recalling the threat the Dearborn, Mich., manufacturer made several months ago to "show them something new" in production and distribution of motor vehicles.

Security Act Changes Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

due, it recommends that the cost be met equally by a tax on wages and pay rolls and a federal appropriation from general revenue until the tax reached 2 per cent, when the remainder would come out of general revenue.

The extra costs of more liberal pensions would be "fully justified," the report continues, "particularly if the idea of accumulating a vast reserve were abandoned, and the system placed on a pay-as-you-go basis," a reserve fund is "basically unnecessary" in a government plan, it contends because the Government "has the power to compel all citizens to pay contributions and make deficits good out of general taxes.

The fundamental weakness of the act, the report says, is that it sets up two "entirely different" methods of paying pensions—a federal system financed by employer and employee pay roll taxes, and the older system of old age assistance administered by the state and financed by federal and state funds. However, this is a basic defect which, it holds, can be better remedied through the perspective of the preliminary reforms urged.

President's Portrait Loses Honor Position In N. Y. Harvard Club

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The New York Times said yesterday a large portrait of President Roosevelt had been taken from a place of honor in the Harvard Club, and had been replaced by a painting of the president of the organization, Langdon P. Marvin.

Quoting an unnamed official of the club, the Times said: "Politics had nothing to do with it." The portrait of President Roosevelt, the newspaper said, had been removed to a less conspicuous position.

No disrespect was intended for the President, who is a Harvard graduate in the class of 1904, the newspaper said.

An autographed photograph of Mr. Roosevelt, which has hung on a wall near the main entrance of the club for the past two years "has not and will not be disturbed," the unnamed official said.

George Gershwin

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 12 (AP)—George Gershwin, who passed on yesterday, wrote "Rhapsody in Blue" which lifted jazz music from Tin Pan Alley to the level of the classics.

He came up from a $15 a week song plugger to compose scores for film musicals at a reputed $250,000 a year. He was a Pulitzer prize winner. Putting it another way, Pandro S. Berman, who directed Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in a picture as they danced to Mr. Gershwin's songs, said: "He was a supreme artist in his rare ability to link classical music with the swift tempo of today."

He and Ira Gershwin, his brother, who writes lyrics, were working on the music for a new motion picture, "Goldwyn Follies."

Mr. Gershwin was born in Brooklyn. He showed his first interest in music at the age of 10 and received a meager education in it. At 19 he wrote his first musical comedy, "La La, Lucille," and there followed the scores for five of George White's Scandals.

His best known work, "Rhapsody in Blue," had its premiere in 1923 at Aeolian Hall, with the aid of Paul Whiteman's night club band. Lovers of the classic had come to sniff, but when Gershwin and Whiteman finished, they rose to cheer. The blue rhapsody bridged a gap between jazz and the classics.

"Music, to be true and lasting," Mr. Gershwin said, "must repeat the thoughts and aspirations of the people and the times. My people are Americans. My time is today."

His popular "Sewanee" sold more than 2,000,000 copies. His "Of Thee I Sing," a musical comedy satirizing Washington's political life, won him a Pulitzer prize in 1932. He did an operatic version of Heyward's negro life play, "Porgy," staged by the Theater Guild, besides which there were the outstanding "Concerto in F" and "American in Paris."

President's Veto on Farm Loan Rates

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today vetoing a bill to continue low interest rates on federal land bank loans follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 6763, entitled "an act to extend for one additional year the 3½-per-centum interest rate on certain federal land-bank loans, to provide a 4-per-centum interest rate on which loans for the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1929, and to provide for a 4-per-centum interest rate on land bank commissioner's loans for a period of two years."

Section 1 of the bill extends for two additional years the policy originally adopted as an emergency measure in 1933 under which borrowers from the federal land banks are allowed to pay interest on their loans at rates lower than those provided in their mortgage contracts.

Section 2 of the bill broadens the field of loans on which interest reductions are granted by providing that for a period of two years interest may be paid at the reduced rate of 4 per cent on loans made by the land bank commissioner.

Section 1 Federal Land Bank Loans

At present, through the sale of bonds to the investing public, new loans are being made by federal land banks at the lowest rate that has ever been made available to farmers generally in this country, namely, 4 per cent per annum. A decrease in farm mortgage interest rates has been brought about through the refinancing operations of the federal land banks and the land bank commissioner. The average rate of interest on the private loans refinanced by the federal land banks in 1933 and subsequent years has been 6.3 per cent.

Consequently, those farmers who refinanced their private loans in 1933 and 1934 by converting them into 5 per cent federal land bank loans cut their annual interest more than 20 per cent, while those who have refinanced at the present 4 per cent rate have obtained a permanent reduction in excess of 40 per cent.

I believe, therefore, that there is no justification for continued government subsidy for federal land bank interest rates below the unprecedentedly low rate these banks are now offering farmer-borrowers on a business basis.

Furthermore, the ability of farmers to pay interest at the rates provided for in their mortgages with the federal land banks has been very substantially improved, due to an increase of more than 100 per cent in the level of farm prices since the emergency period of 1932-33. In December, 1936, the index of farm prices as reported by the Department of Agriculture stood at 126, as compared with 55 for the month of March, 1933, and an average of 100 for the pre-war period, August, 1909, to July, 1914. The gross farm income as estimated by the Department of Agriculture also rose from $5,337,000,000 in 1932 to $9,530,000,000 in 1936.

Cites Case in Point

As an illustration of the lightening of the interest burden during the past four years through improvements in farm prices and the refinancing of farm debt, the following instance may be cited: The quantity of farm products required to meet the annual interest charge on a 6.3 per cent private loan refinanced as a 5 per cent federal land bank loan in 1933 is now only 63 per cent of the quantity required during the five pre-war years 1910 to 1914. The greatly increased debt-paying capacity indicated in the foregoing figures is borne out by the record of actual payments on federal land bank loans. Approximately 85 per cent of all loans of the federal land banks were in good standing at the end of 1936, as opposed to approximately 50 per cent delinquency when the emergency legislation was first passed.

The reduction of the rates of interest on federal land bank loans to 3½ per cent for the fiscal year 1938, and to 4 per cent for the fiscal year 1939, as required by the bill for loans made through national farm loan associations would, it is estimated, necessitate payments from the Treasury in the amount of approximately $31,700,000 for the former year and $21,200,000 for the latter, a total of $52,900,000. The effect of such an arrangement is that part of the individual borrower's interest is paid for him by the United States. In other words, it constitutes a gift to individual borrowers from the Federal Treasury.

As indicated by me in my letter of June 8, 1937, addressed to the committees of Congress then considering this legislation, the whole question involves the rate of interest charged by Government agencies and relates not only to farm loans, but also to moneys lent by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Public Works Administration, and other agencies.

The foregoing considerations have led me to the conclusion that further reductions in the interest rates payable on federal land bank loans are not justified.

Section 2—Land Bank Commissioner Loans

The farm loans made by the land bank commissioner on behalf of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bear an interest rate of 5 per cent per annum. In view of the circumstances under which these loans are made, it cannot reasonably be said that a 5 per cent rate of interest is excessive. Comparison with federal land bank loans may serve to illustrate this point. A majority of the loans made by the land bank commissioner are secured by second mortgages.

Federal land bank loans may only be granted on first mortgage security. A land bank commissioner loan may be made for an amount which, taking into account any prior liens, equals 75 per cent of the value of the property, including both land and buildings. A federal land bank loan is restricted by law to a sum not exceeding 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements.

Land bank commissioner loans are frequently granted upon farms which because of some physical or economic hazard would not qualify as security for a federal land bank loan. Finally, land bank commissioner loans lack the element of co-operative responsibility through stock ownership by borrowers of their national farm loan associations upon which the federal land bank system is built.

In view of the added factors of risk present in the average land bank commissioner loan, I feel that the 5 per cent interest rate charged on these loans compares favorably with the present 4 per cent rate of the federal land banks. I have been unable to find any system in which second mortgage loans have been made available to farmers generally on a basis as low as the present 5 per cent land bank commissioner loan rate.

Loss Would Fall on U. S.

The contemplated reduction in interest rates on commissioner loans from 5 per cent to 4 per cent under the bill would reduce the annual income of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which owns these loans, by an amount of approximately $8,350,000. No provision is made for a corresponding reimbursement of this sum by the Treasury to the corporation. Losses suffered by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation ultimately fall upon the United States as the sole holder of the corporation's capital stock. More than this, the payment of principal and interest on all bonds issued by the corporation is guaranteed by the United States.

Any reduction in the interest rate on commissioner loans will place the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation in such a position that there is a definite possibility that it may not be able to meet its obligations from its own income.

The passage of this bill was not contemplated in the preparation of the budget for the fiscal year 1938. As the Congress is well aware, I am definitely seeking the balancing of that budget. To this end, I have called upon the heads of all Government departments, establishments, and agencies to set up reserves of not less than 10 per cent of all funds available for the fiscal year 1938, except such funds as are not susceptible to such treatment.

Approval by me of the bill under consideration, involving as it does an additional draft upon the Treasury in excess of $30,000,000 during the fiscal year 1938, would be totally inconsistent with my purpose to bring about a balancing of the budget for that year.

For all these reasons I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill, H. R. 6763.

Low Farm Loan Rates End

(Continued from Page 1)

eral land banks in 1933 and subsequent years, says Mr. Roosevelt, has been 6.3 per cent. Thus, farmers who refinanced their loans in 1933 or 1934 cut their annual interest charge by more than 20 per cent, obtaining a 5 per cent rate, while those who refinanced at the present 4 per cent rate got a permanent reduction of over 40 per cent.

Now in the vetoed bill, it was proposed to cut the interest rate to 3½ per cent, giving nearly a 50 per cent reduction to farm debtors.

President Roosevelt gave this instance of the lightening of the interest burden on American farmers:

"The quantity of farm products required to meet the annual interest charge on a 6.3 per cent private loan refinanced as a 5 per cent federal land bank loan in 1933 is now only 63 per cent of the quantity required during the five pre-war years 1910 1914."

Says Record Is Borne Out

He added:

"The greatly increased debt-paying capacity indicated in the foregoing figures is borne out by the record of actual payments on federal land bank loans. Approximately 85 per cent of all loans of the federal land banks were in good standing at the end of 1936, as opposed to approximately 50 per cent delinquency when the emergency legislation was first passed."

As to the land bank commissioner loans, these are mostly secured by second mortgages, extending up to 75 per cent of the value of the property, land and building alike.

"In view of the added factors of risk present in the average land bank commissioner loans," says the President, "I feel that the 5 per cent interest rate charged on these loans compares favorably with the present 4 per cent rate of the federal land banks. I have been unable to find any system in which second mortgage loans have been available to farmers generally on a basis as low as the present 5 per cent land bank commissioner loan rate."

In his strongest phrase he says:

"I believe that there is no justification for continued Government subsidy of federal land bank interest rates below the unprecedentedly low rate these banks are now offering farmer-borrowers on a business basis."

He clearly points out that "the effect of such an arrangement is that part of the individual borrower's interest is paid for him by the United States. In other words, it constitutes a gift to individual borrowers from the Federal Treasury."

The fact that Congress enacted this legislation in the face of protest from the agencies involved and a strong letter from the President sent on June 8, is striking indication of how much more difficult it is to end special privileges than to inaugurate them.

President Roosevelt describes the policy "as an emergency measure," and as a "gift," but he is finding difficulty in declaring the emergency at an end or in stopping the Santa Claus business.

N. Y. Burlesques Reopen as Revues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12— New York City burlesque houses are resuming business today after a two-months' license revokement for indecent performances, but the condition of reopening is a code of ethics in writing. They have had to scrap the word "burlesque" and accept the wide disciplinary powers of a citizen board.

The marquees will be relighted as "variety revues" in what appears at the moment to be a revival of vaudeville. The code of good taste has the approval of the operators and the groups which precipitated the city ban on burlesque. The managements of the 14 theaters affected by the closing are now organized as the Variety Revue Theater Association of New York, and individuality have posted a $1000 bond in pledge of good faith.

Six persons, neither directly nor indirectly connected with the industry, constitute the board of supervision, whose decisions as to what constitutes "standards of common decency and ethical practice for the industry" will not be subject to appeal.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Aug. 1, 8; Sept. 5, 12; Oct. 3, 10; also shortwave station WIXAL, 9610:12 a. m. (15.23mc), Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3; and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX 990kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 18, 25; New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 19.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc. on July 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1420kc, on July 18 and 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on July 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on July 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 26.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on July 18, 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

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United States

Minnesota—Bemidji: Bemidji Armory, Lake Bemidji, 4 p. m., July 18.
New York—Ticonderoga (auspices First Church, Glens Falls): Community Building, 3:30 p. m., July 18.

U.S. Jews Protest on Palestine But Washington Keeps Silence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Beyond general exchanges of information with the British Embassy, the State Department has thus far done nothing in response to the protests from Jewish leaders in many parts of the United States which are being registered against the British recommendation of a partition of Palestine. So said Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today.

Nor, despite the aggressive interest of many American citizens of Jewish race in the problem, is it likely that the Government will take a hand.

U. S. Rights in Area

On the basis of the American-British Palestine Mandate Convention of 1924, the United States has a long list of rights in the area, notably assuring that "the United States and its nationals shall have and enjoy all the rights and benefits secured under the terms of the mandate to members of the League of Nations and their nationals, notwithstanding the fact that the United States is not a member of the League of Nations."

It is further agreed that "nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the mandate, unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States."

Therefore, if it is construed that the proposed partition affects the rights defined by the Convention of 1924, consent of the United States Government must be secured before the British program is carried through. In termination in part of the mandate, presumably the same procedure would be followed as in the ending of the Iraq Mandate, at which time rights previously guaranteed to the United States in the mandated territory were continued by the independent nation.

Protest Unlikely

But whether any of the rights stipulated in the 1924 convention are violated by the proposed partition is open to doubt. General appreciation in the Department of State of Great Britain's difficulties—whatever their cause—is likely to prevent the matter from going to the point of protest, despite the number of appeals reaching the department from American citizens. These appeals, however, are neither so numerous nor so vehement as had been expected.

American public opinion, however, has long been keenly interested in the Palestine problem. The large Jewish community, on the basis of evidence reaching the State Department, is divided over the present partition proposal. While the large majority appears at first to protest the British plan, a minority hails the prospect of the first independent Jewish State and Government in 2000 years.

While substantial numbers of American Jews have migrated to Palestine in recent years, their departure has had little internal effect in the United States. Thus, unlike Poland and numerous Central and Eastern European countries to whom continued large-scale migration to Palestine is highly important, the United States has no direct and impelling motive to take a hand in the controversy.

In State Department circles there is an acute realization of the difficult position of Great Britain—whether the causes were of British making or not—and no disposition to increase these difficulties by taking a strong diplomatic line.

'Laboraschola' Invented To Define Union Schools

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12 (AP)—Lexicographers pondered today and laymen wondered if the Committee for Industrial Organization had joined the intelligentsia and started toying with the language.

Paul W. Fuller, regional director for the C. I. O., "invented" what he called a "word of necessity" to fit his new system of conducting classes for trade unionists to teach them "organization and responsibility." The world, "laboraschola," which Mr. Fuller defined as "a place where trade unionists are taught parliamentary law and subjects necessary for the perpetuation of organized labor," was heard by C. I. O. leaders of six states gathered at Cincinnati for a conference with the director.

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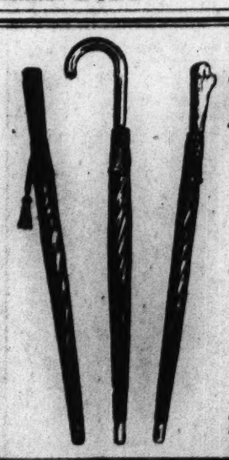
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Italy Brings Ship-Building Under Governmental Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Shipbuilding in Italy has now been definitely brought under government control. Legislation has been passed regulating the relations between government and private enterprise in the shipbuilding industry.

The companies mainly affected are those with a share capital of not less than 100,000,000 lire. They are the Ansaldo (capital 150,000,000 lire) and the Odero-Terni-Orlando (capital 115,000,000 lire) Companies, in both of which the Industrial Reconstruction Institute already holds more than 50 per cent of the stock, and the Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico (capital 100,000,000 lire). In the case of the latter, in which the Reconstruction Institute has no large participation the shares representing the company's capital will be replaced by an equal number of a new series, of the same character and par value.

These will be assigned to The Reconstruction Institute, which will buy out the owners of the original shares, at a price equivalent to the arithmetical average of all the settlement prices quoted in the last quarter of 1936 and the first quarter of 1937. Shares however which have been purchased within the last 18 months will be paid at a rate not to exceed the actual purchase price majored by a 25 per cent bonus. The former shareholders if they so desire may receive in lieu of not more than half the stock surrendered, shares of the new series issued by the Reconstruction Institute.

Until Dec. 31, 1942, the Reconstruction Institute is required to hold as many shares of the new series as will entitle it to not less than half of the votes represented by the total share capital. Any portion of the percentage of the new share issue available for the former stockholders and not taken up by them may be sold to third parties. So long as the Reconstruction Institute holds the majority of the new stock issued, that is at the earliest until Dec. 31, 1942, the minority shareholders present as the general meeting will be entitled to elect two members of the Board of Directors for each fifth of the votes belonging to the whole body of stockholders.

New Organization

The boards of directors and the boards of audit of the old companies are dissolved, and their duties will be temporarily discharged by directors and auditors appointed by decree, who may, however, be selected from among the members of the dissolved boards. These provisional boards will remain in office until the general meeting of the new shareholders, which must be called within three months of the date of appointment of the provisional board to consider the modifications required to bring the articles of association into keeping with the new situation and determine the number of directors of the new board.

This decree, following that issued in 1936, which provided for collaboration between the Government and private capital in forming the company for the production of synthetic petrol, affords another instance of the lines on which the Fascist Government is giving effect to the policies outlined by Premier Mussolini in March, 1936, when he announced that industries working for national defense or meeting essential national needs would be brought under government control.

CCC Plants 863,000 Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAFFNEY, S. C.—An aggregate of 863,000 black locust and loblolly pine seedlings were planted on 32 farms covering 6875 acres under cooperative agreements last year in Cherokee County by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The co-operatives agreed to practice an approved rotation on 2826 acres, strip crop 287 acres, plant 1687 acres in clean-tilled crops, retire 136 acres from pasture to woodland, and 158 acres from cultivation to pastures.

Delegation From Hollywood

Wide World

Familiar Players Scheduled for Grand National Productions

Upper—Rod La Rocque
Lower—Stuart Erwin
Anna Sten
Upper—Conrad Nagel
Lower—Cecilia Parker

Television Progress Noted By Hollywood Investigators

Scene in Hollywood

When television comes it will find the motion picture industry familiar with most of its initial progress and willing to take some part in any further advance. At least it will if it takes the advice of the latest report issued by the scientific committee of the research council of the Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

This committee was appointed in 1936 to look into the wonders of the newest of the mechanized arts, and though findings and recommendations at that time were necessarily limited and cautious, they did forecast that many millions of dollars would have to be invested before a nationwide urban exploitation of television would be possible in the United States; and that, while developments would be slow, their beginnings would be apparent in the years 1937-8.

The committee has just met again for 1937, and notes little changes in its findings for last year, a fact which it mentions with some satisfaction. But it sounds a note of warning for the future.

"The time is not far off," the report reads, "when those engaged in motion picture production, and others whose interests are likely to be affected by the evolution of this new field (television) will do well to acquire as much familiarity as possible with its characteristics and methods."

In England, where television has made its greatest strides because of substantial government aid, the committee found four accomplishments it considered worth noticing.

(1) Regular transmission for two hours each day has been going on for a period of seven months, using an all-electronic system with 405 lines and 50 pictures a second interlaced.

(2) At least 1000 television receivers have been sold in a highly populous area within, roughly, a 60-mile radius of the transmitter.

(3) Technical and operating organization has made advances, including multi-camera pick-up, studio procedure, special effects, training of personnel, accumulation of engineering data, etc.

(4) The televising of the coronation procession gave some indication of the usefulness of the device for future occasions, having been done under adverse weather conditions, but giving some thousands of observers a ringside seat they would not otherwise have enjoyed.

Against the advances in Britain, the committee found some adverse conditions to report. The pictures received, being 7½ by 10 inches, were too small to afford more than scant entertainment value, even if other technical difficulties, such as the consistent lack of definition in the longer shots, should be overcome in due course. The cost of receivers, 60 and 80 pounds—$278.70 and $371.60—makes television at this writing a toy of the well-to-do. And the theatrical contents of the broadcasts were seldom above the level of mediocrity.

In the United States, test transmissions by the National Broadcasting Company from the Empire State tower of New York and the Don Lee station in Los Angeles are the nearest equivalent to the British operations reviewed above. There are occasional television programs being transmitted by Philco, Farnsworth and RCA in Philadelphia, and the Columbia Broadcasting System has announced its intention to install a television transmitter on the Chrysler tower in New York. But a general efflorescence of television interest in the public here, such as took place in the early years of radio, must wait on several rather important developments, including a larger screen, cheaper sets, advances in transmission which will make short-wave coverage easier, and some assurance that the money the public spends on receiving apparatus will be repaid with worthwhile programs.

The committee has been instructed to meet every six months in future, instead of yearly, beginning in January, 1938.

Grand National Studios, an infant a year ago, has moved up in the ranks of the producing companies, if the 65 productions announced for the coming year may be used as a measuring rod. A year ago, the officers of this company had an idea—and the stormy petrel of one of the major producing companies, James Cagney. This idea progressed, and so did Cagney, and today the announcement calls for 25 feature attractions, 25 program pictures—a polite word for "B" pictures—and 15 westerns.

Cagney will be seen in a large musical, "Something to Sing About," now under way and being directed by Victor Schertzinger, with story and screen play by Schertzinger and Austin Parker. He will also be seen in an untitled story now being written for him, and in one other picture, "Dynamite," which will be based upon the story "Hot Oil" by Layne Brittan and George D. Smart.

Anna Sten, released from her Goldwyn commitments, will be seen in three Grand National productions, all directed by Dr. Eugen Frenke, who successfully directed her European pictures. Plans call for Miss Sten to relinquish her rather heavy characterizations and assume more modern roles. In addition, several features are planned for Stuart Erwin, Conrad Nagel, Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker, Rod La Rocque and some others.

Utah Coal Area Well Served By Station KEUB

With Monitor Newscasters

PRICE, Utah — KEUB, one of Utah's newest stations, located in Castle Valley, the great eastern coal-mining area of the state, has made news prominent in its programs ever since its inception in October, 1936.

From its opening day KEUB radiocast the news service of a national news-gathering association catering to radio stations and the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News." The Monitor news is heard for 15 minutes daily at 5 p. m. Jack Richards, news announcer of KEUB, reads the bulletins.

In the short period that KEUB has been on the air it has cooperated with state, city and municipal police, municipal and fraternal organizations and the churches.

Although it radiocasts with a power of only 100 watts, KEUB has been reported heard at long distances in the daytime. Colorado listeners have written the station that they hear it regularly, while KEUB has been heard at Wichita, Kan., in the day. This is due in measure to the modern antenna and equipment, which was built in great part by Frank C. Carmen, chief engineer.

KEUB serves approximately 20,000 listeners in the daytime, its management, the Eastern Utah Broadcasting Company, estimates. The location is incorporated into the station's call, the "EUB" referring to the company and "K" being the official designation of all radio stations west of the Mississippi river. Sam G. Weiss is manager.

KEUB operates on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles.

This is article number 90 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, July 14.

WPA Active in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 12—William A. Smith, State WPA Administrator, said 638 projects, involving the expenditure of $4,482,621 of WPA funds and $854,178 of sponsors' contributions were completed in Virginia from July 1, 1935, to May 31, 1937. In addition to the completed projects, he said 959 other operations were under way for which the WPA has authorized expenditure of $38,347,933 and sponsoring local and state agencies $10,033,197.

More Court Compromises Are Believed Inevitable

(Continued from Page 1)

jority would be 49. Constant checks by newspapermen, however, indicate that this estimate is exaggerated.

It is thought doubtful if more than 51 votes are finally pledged for the President's revised plan, with only about six votes left in doubt. If these figures are accurate, and they are based on unusually reliable checks, then there is the closest kind of a division in the Senate. The division would seem to be too close, indeed, to force through the present measure if opponents are determined. A further concession is indicated.

Shy of Filibuster

Administration leaders comfort themselves, however, with the theory that aside from irreconcilable leaders most of their Democratic opponents are unwilling to take the onus of a prolonged filibuster, and thwarting the democratic process by refusing to let the issue come to a vote. The test of filibuster sentiment will come, they say, in about the third week.

Both sides look to a break in about three weeks. One week's debate is gone, so this would set the crisis in the last week of July. It will be determined then whether a protracted filibuster of the six-day-bicycle-race variety is in prospect. If so the Administration will immediately move for morning and night sessions, and probably put the Senate on a 24-hour basis.

In looking ahead, both sides assume a ground swell of public opinion. It is tacitly assumed this will be the final arbiter. Administration leaders look to public opinion to frown on a filibuster; if it is plain that this means a minority thwarting a majority. "Give us a vote," they will say, "and let us abide by the result." Opponents believe public sentiment will back any form of resistance they may put up in view of the issue involved.

Several Proposed Compromises

Various compromises are proposed. One proposal, the McCarran amendment, would exempt sitting judges from the effects of the 75-year retirement plan. This would probably pass the Senate quickly. Another would postpone action of the retirement plan for two years.

A group of constitutional amendments are also offered. These would have the effect of putting the plan up to the nation, in popular referendum. Compulsory retirement of federal judges at 75, as approved in the past by Chief Justice Hughes, is one proposal. Another is permanent increase of the court to 11, with a fixed retirement system giving a President two appointments every four years.

Many popular misapprehensions still continue, despite the Senate debate, over the pending proposal.

It is repeatedly said, for example, that the revised proposal would give Mr. Roosevelt "six appointments" to the Supreme Court. This is not accurate. The bill gives the President power to name an additional judge for each sitting judge 75 or over at the rate of one a year.

There are now four judges on the court 75 or over—Hughes, Brandeis, McReynolds and Sutherland. In the natural course of things it is reasonable to suppose that one or more would retire voluntarily in the next four years in any case, just as Mr. Justice Van Devanter has recently done.

Mr. Brandeis, for example, is now 81. But supposing none of them should retire, it would give Mr. Roosevelt four appointments under the bill before the leaves office in January, 1941. Mr. Justice Butler will be 75 on March 17, 1941, but this will be after Mr. Roosevelt's term expires on Jan. 20.

Bill Mandatory Not Permissive

The bill accordingly gives Mr. Roosevelt a maximum of four possible places on the court to fill; spread over one a year, instead of six appointees, in a bunch, under the original bill, which fixed the retirement age at 70. In addition to this, of course, Mr. Roosevelt has the Van Devanter vacancy, but this did not arise under the present bill, and the court reorganization fight was in no way responsible for it.

Another misapprehension is that the bill would confer permissive rather than mandatory authority on the President to name additional judges. In other words, that he could pick and choose whether he would add members to the court to supplement those over 75. This matter was settled, however, in the first day's debate, July 6. Senator Hatch said positively that the purpose was to make the law mandatory, and his interpretation was accepted by Senator Logan co-author of the bill, and by Senator Robinson, majority leader. An amendment changing "may" to "shall" has been introduced to end all doubt on the matter.

Furthermore, the purpose of the pending measure is not to require the President to single out specific judges of 75 or over, for whom to appoint additional judges. Naturally, however, if there were only one judge of 75 on the court who declined to retire, his name would be automatically associated with the appointment of an additional judge.

Senate opponents of the Roosevelt compromise feel there are far stronger arguments than any of these against the proposal; chief of these that any forced change of court membership is a form of inexcusable compulsion or pressure on the judges, and that so far-reaching a change requires submission to the nation in the form of a constitutional amendment.

Interstellar Ray Invention Ready, Dr. Tesla Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—Dr. Nikola Tesla, father of modern methods of generating and distributing electrical energy, today had entered his eighty-first year with the highest orders of the Yugoslav and Czecho-Slovak governments. These were the grand cordon of the White Eagle, never before granted to an American for civil accomplishments, which was presented by Constantin M. Fotitch, Minister for Yugoslavia, and the grand cordon of the White Lion, presented by Vladimir Hurban, Minister for Czechoslovakia.

The inventor's calendar of discoveries for the past year—an annual announcement with him—featured his conviction that he now has the key to an interplanetary communication system in an apparatus "by which energy in considerable amounts can be flashed through interstellar space to any distance without the slightest dispersion." This had been perfected, Dr. Tesla said, to the point that he could undertake a contract for its manufacture, and meant it would "be possible to convey several thousand units of horsepower to other planets regardless of the distance."

"The apparatus employs more than three dozen of my inventions and is absolutely developed," he declared. "I wouldn't be any surer that I can transmit energy 100 miles than I am of the fact that I can transmit it 1,000,000 miles up."

There would be the difficulty of hitting other moving plants with this "needle-point of tremendous energy," Dr. Tesla conceded, but the astronomers would help solve this problem. Another factor, he said, was to have the inhabitants of the other planets knowingly receive the Tesla beam instead of mistaking it for some form of cosmic ray. He regards habitation of the planets a "certitude" and believes their natural scientists, too, are experimenting in this field.

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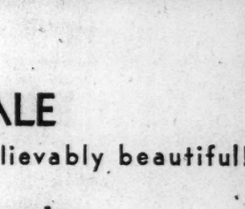
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Hub Golfer, 1 Up Through 31 Holes, Falters and Loses Three in "World Match"

Henry Cotton Takes Lead At Half-Way Mark

WALTON HEATH, Eng., July 12 (AP)—Henry Cotton, British open champion, took a 2-up lead over Denny Shute of the United States at the halfway mark of their 72-hole $2500 "world championship match" here today.

One up through 31 holes, Shute's driver played him false and cost him the 32d., 33d. and 34th holes, and only by sinking a 12-foot putt on the last green was he able to save himself from losing another.

All even after the 27th, Shute went 1-up at the 28th where Cotton missed a three-footer but the Briton squared it at the 32nd. by sinking a 13-footer for a birdie.

The British open champion won the 33rd when Denny sliced his tee shot into sand and the 34th when the American pushed another drive under a hawthorn bush and had to use a blaster to get out.

The 35th was halved in birdies and on the home hole, Shute, after hitting his second into a trap, exploded to within 25 feet of the cup and ran down the put to halve the hole. Cotton was safely on in two but needed the customary two putts to get dwn. The cards:

Afternoon Round

Par out	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	—35	
Shute out	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	—35	
Cotton out	3	4	6	4	4	2	4	5	—36	
Shute in	4	3	3	4	4	6	5	4	4	—37—72—144
Cotton in	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	—34—70—141	

Morning Rounds

Par out	444	433	544	—35
Shute out	444	442	554	—36
Cotton out	454	433	553	—36
Par in	443	445	554	—38—73
Shute in	343	464	444	—36—72
Cotton in	453	444	443	—35—71

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell turned back Pirates, fanning eight, for thirteenth victory.

Five Years Ago

Athletics lost ground to Yanks as Lefty Grove dropped second straight start.

Birkofer Goes to Toledo

BROOKLYN, July 12 (AP)—The Dodgers have sent Ralph Birkofer, portly right-hand pitcher, to the Toledo Mudhens of the American Association, in exchange for Shortstop Lindsey Brown and an unannounced sum in cash. Birkofer was obtained by the Dodgers last year from the Pittsburgh Pirates in a trade in which Pitcher Dutch Brandt went to the Bucs. Birkofer had been with Pittsburgh four years. Brown, who comes to Brooklyn in the deal with Toledo, had been with Scranton of the New York-Penn League on option. He was with Beaumont of the Texas League last year. The Dodgers plan to farm him out.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	22	.681
Detroit	42	29	.592
Chicago	43	30	.589
Boston	40	28	.588
Cleveland	33	34	.493
Washington	30	38	.441
St. Louis	22	47	.319
Philadelphia	20	49	.290

Results July 10

Boston 9, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 2.
New York 12, Washington 2.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 12, Cleveland 11.
Cleveland 8, Detroit 7.

Results July 11

Boston 9, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 8, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Washington 3.
New York 5, Washington 5.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2.

Cochrane's Choice . . . —By Pap'

GEORGE TEBBETTS
-THE 22-YEAR-OLD ROOKIE HAS BEEN CATCHING FOR DETROIT SINCE MICKEY COCHRANE WAS INJURED
TEBBETTS WAS SLATED TO SPEND A COUPLE OF SEASONS ON THE BENCH UNTIL FATE STEPPED IN
COCHRANE HAD BEEN SCHOOLING GEORGE FOR HIS JOB BEHIND THE PLATE
HE HAS REALLY BEEN THE PROPERTY OF THE TIGERS SINCE HE WAS 15. THEY FINANCED HIM THROUGH COLLEGE
Pap'
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Sports Slants

Ever since he was 15 years old George Tebbetts had been groomed to take over the backstopping job for the Detroit Tigers. The late Frank Navin saw a potential big league catcher in the boy and financed him through Providence college. He was really Tiger property even then. And when he finished college he reported to the Springfield club of the Three-I League. Then on to Beaumont, the Tigers' farm in the Texas League.

He came up to the Tigers last September and caught the last 10 games of the season under Mickey Cochrane's orders. Cochrane was grooming him to take over the catcher's post when he, Mickey, was ready to lay aside his pads and mask. That would not be for at least a year, Cochrane figured.

When Mickey was accidentally cut down by one of Bump Hadley's wild pitches, the green, 22-year-old youngster was put on the spot. He was sent in to take Cochrane's place behind the bat. There was the veteran Ray Hayworth ready to take over the job now and then, but Ray was not equal to the task of catching every day. It was plainly up to Tebbetts.

The way the youngster responded was a revelation to even his greatest admirers. Right from the start he showed that he had the mechanical requisites of a good catcher—he could throw, handled the pitchers well, kept the runners close to the bags. He showed rare judgment in signaling for pitches.

—Pap'

Other Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Julius Heldman, University of California at Los Angeles, beats Robert Harman, University of California, to win middle states lawn tennis championship at Germantown Cricket Club by scores of 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 2—6, 6—2.

GENEVA, N. Y.—Douglas C. Fonda, Orange, N. J., wins state title and Herbert H. Lehman trophy in state outboard regatta with two-day point total of 2140.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Onondaga Yacht Club, Syracuse, wins team championship of New York State Association with 49 points to lead Olcott Yacht Club with 43.

NEW YORK—Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, defeats Gerin Cameron, Tulsa University, 6—4, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5, in all-Oklahoma finals of Queens tennis singles championships at Seminole Club, Forest Hills.

PONTHILL, Ont.—Jules Huot wins General Brock open with record 280 for 72 holes with Bill Mehlhorn second by two strokes.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Ray Billows takes Sweetser victory cup tourney for second straight year with 72-hole total of 283, new competitive record for Winged Foot course.

CRYSTAL BEACH, Ont.—Glenn Cunningham beat Chuck Penske in 3:58, 1500 meters at Erie Club meet; Denis Shore outruns Hamilton Hucker in 400 meters in 49.2 and Larry O'Connor trims Hucker in 110-meter high hurdles.

BERLIN—Germany clinches right to oppose United States in Davis Cup interzone final when Gottfried von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel whip Ladislaus Hecht and Josef Caska, Czechoslovakia, 6—1, 6—2, 10—12, 6—0, for third straight victory of European zone final.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gardnar Mulloy wins thirtieth Agawam Hunt Club tourney, trimming Alfred Jarvis, 6—4, 7—5, 8—6; Mulloy and Jarvis take New England section doubles title, beating Robert Low and Henry Daniels, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

CLEVELAND — Frank Kovacs Oakland, Calif., wins Ohio singles championship, by victory over Walter Senior, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; Kovacs pairs with Senior to win doubles over George Toley, San Francisco, and John Mareno, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Ranger scores twelfth straight victory in America's Cup tryouts, beating Rainbow by nearly four minutes to sweep series for George Nichols Trophy; Yankee fails to finish 26-mile race.

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And Talking of . . . Sailing

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Call of the Norfolk Broads

LONDON—I call feel it coming on now. A few more weeks shall pass and then overboard with the collar and tie! With them will go—though all this is metaphorical, you must understand—the natty gents' summer suitings, as now worn. And the absurd illusion that I, your humble servant, am not a sailor. For a fortnight or so each year, I cast aside the black coat of the City Worker. Or would, if I had one. So do thousands of other wise people. And then, like the rollicking buccaneers that we really are we go down to the sea in ships. Or, at any rate, down to the Norfolk Broads in handy little five-ton sloops.

Sailing on the Broads is a form of holiday-making that has risen to great heights of popularity in the last 25 years or so. At first few people outside the counties of East Anglia were aware of its possibilities. Then the pleasure of navigating the 200-mile network of narrow, serpentining reed-banked rivers and rippling lakes became better known. Now the demand for craft between April and September has become so greeat that a whole industry has arisen to cater to it.

Live on the Broads

We city sailors live for a while on the Broads in comparative isolation, gliding before the gentle airs or heeling before a "snorter" and putting in, to replenish stores, at the pretty Old World villages that abound in the green and gold area of flooded marshland, so reminiscent of Holland with its lazy windmills and flat, open country.

If a reason has to be vouchsafed to explain why so many town dwellers gravitate to the Broads for their precious summer vacation, it must surely be that it is all so utterly different from any other sort of holiday, ashore or afloat.

Except for the rapidly increasing number of people who hire motor-propelled boats—of which, if the truth be told, we tough-guy sailormen take a very poor view—a vacation on the Broads is another phrase for a holiday of make-believe adventure, an exploration of the mysteries of navigation under conditions that leave safe latitude for error. "Safe" being a relative term.

You can have the most prodigious adventures during a day's hard sailing on the Broads. And the glow of satisfaction as you talk them over during supper by lamplight in the cabin is not diminished in the slightest by the knowledge that the overland route from starting base to mooring-point could probably have been covered on the motor-omnibus for fourpence. Or the fact that our boat draws only about three feet of water and could never be taken into the open sea. You must remember that, in spite of all the rigors and our weatherbeaten appearance, the average depth of the Broads is probably not more than four feet.

Food Easily Obtained

Gastronomic hardship is quite out of the question, for everything required for meals and comfort on board can be purchased at every charming village where you heave-to. And doesn't food taste good when you have cooked it yourself? Or, better still, if you have watched someone else cook it.

The essence of this sailing holiday is, remarkably enough, the sailing, and the more enthusiastic of us urban mariners—at least one in every crew of four (excluding the wasps) being sufficiently expert to act as skipper—owe part of the foundations of our skill, if any, to a diligent study of nautical textbooks. Really ardent helmsmen croon over these between one holiday and another and work out hypothetical problems of navigation. An experience which later goes to emphasize the difference between theory and practice. The full thrill and enjoyment of the Broads can indeed be extracted only by skilful sailing, for the rivers are narrow, the depths deceptive and the wind at times astonishingly windy.

The stronger the wind the greater the challenge to helmsmanship. Also the greater the fun. And, too, the greater the penalties awaiting the well-meaning novice who clings tenaciously to the sheet as the mainsail gybes in a stiff breeze. Empirical knowledge is gained by chastening experiences of this kind. Not to mention a hide like a rhinoceros. You need that particularly at the stage of your career as a Broads-sailor when the shrouds, peak and topping-lift never seem to change places from moment to moment, and the wrong rope always leaps so readily to hand.

People of superior knowledge then appear excessively ready with advice, if you can dignify their utterances by that term. It will be some consolation, of course, if they happen to be sitting at the time on the spot where you spilled the marmalade and forgot to scoop it up.

I would not have you think, though, that life on a boat is just one long round of bustle and activity. Not a bit of it. Considerably more than half the pleasure lies in sprawling about in the sunshine in negligé—you know, a pair of shorts and canvas shoes.

It is when the novice is at the tiller, as a rule, that the craft sails hard onto the mud in the morning and the crew spend the rest of the day trying to push her off with a "quant." Their ingratitude for the beneficial exercise so called is usually deplorable. Now "quanting," or the art of using a "quant," is an aspect of Broads sailing that looks easy from the shore and becomes harder the nearer you get to the 20-foot pole which gave it its name. A quant is to a Broads boat what a punt pole is to a punt, with the important difference that in the case of the sailing vessel it is regarded only as an auxiliary, to remedy lack of wind or poor work at the tiller.

And How to Use It

The bed of the Broads is, generally speaking, of a rich and cloying mud, into which the pronged end of the "quant" is thrust. The thruster then walks along the deck side with his shoulder pressed to the "bott," a protuberance at the other end of the pole, and the sequel to his brief but sometimes eventful journey is that either the boat moves forward several feet or the quanter moves backward several feet—into the well of the vessel. He may, of course, fall overboard, which will give general satisfaction, or become involved in unpredictable difficulties with the "quant."

On such occasions the "quanter," if one of the classical school (and what Broads sailor is not?) may ease his feelings with an observation in Latin regarding the value of wisdom. Saying, perhaps,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Quanti est sapere."

Mrs. Vare Scores 81

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 12 (AP)—Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, the favorite, toured the Shenecosett course in 81 strokes during a drizzling rain today to set the early pace for a field of 55 in the 19th annual Griswold Cup tournament.

The former national champion started out as if she might break her own course record of 76, as she completed the outgoing nine in 37, one over mens' par, with the aid of birdies at the fifth and sixth, but she slipped on the back nine and carded four sixes for an incoming total of 44.

Boston Hockey Franchise Held One More Year

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 12 (AP)—Suspension of the Boston franchise was extended for one year by directors of the International-American Hockey League at their summer meeting here Saturday.

The Boston club, formerly operated in the Canadian-American League by the National League Boston Bruins as a "farm" team, was dropped last season by the Bruins. The directors today decided to extend the suspension for a year in hope that operations might be resumed.

The directors also decided to open the 1937-38 season on Nov. 6 and close it March 26. They voted to continue the application agreement of the league for three more years and to recognize and respect the negotiation list of the National Hockey League.

At a meeting of arena owners and managers, at which Maurice Podoloff of New Haven, Conn., eastern president of the International-American League, presided, the chairman was instructed to appoint a committee to formulate a constitution for a proposed association of arena officials of United States and Canada. The committee will report at a meeting in New York in the fall.

Oxford-Cambridge Athletes Topple Old-Time Record

O-C and H-Y Meet Results

Year	Winner	Place	Score
1899	O-C	London	5-4
1901	H-Y	New York	6-3
1904	H-Y	London	6-3
1911	O-C	London	5-4
1931	H-Y	Boston	8-2
1923	O-C	Wembley	6½-5½
1925	H-Y	Boston	6-5*
1927	O-C	Stamford Bridge	7-5
1929	H-Y	Boston	8½-3½
1931	H-Y	Stamford Bridge	7½-4½
1933	H-Y	Boston	6-5*
1935	O-C	Stamford Bridge	6-5*
1937	O-C	Boston	7-5

*-Firsts, tied, seconds decided
Total—H-Y 7, O-C 6.

Although attendance surpassed that of other local college track and field meets, the gathering which viewed the first victory of Oxford-Cambridge over Harvard-Yale in the United States at the Stadium, Saturday, 7 to 5, was disappointing.

Double victories by the two visiting presidents (captains), Alan Pennington, Oxford, in the 100 and 220 and A. Godfrey K. Brown, Cambridge, in the 440 and half mile added to victories by C. A. John Emery (C) in the mile, Ali Irfan (C), in the shotput and G. E. A. Towne (C) in the two-mile, brought victory.

The Harvard-Yale combined team took first places in the two hurdle events, the pole vault, broad jump and high jump. Brown broke the meet record with a time of 47.7s.; Pennington cracked the 220 mark in 21.3s., and Al Mills of Yale topped the 220-low hurdles in 23.6s. to set a new mark. The summary:

120-Yard High Hurdles

Won by Mason Fernald, Harvard; second, Jay Shields, Yale; third, John P. Knight, Oxford; fourth, F. V. Scopes, Oxford. Time—14.9s.

100-Yard Dash

Won by Alan Pennington, Oxford; second, John M. Callaway, Harvard; third, Easton Burlingame, Yale; fourth, Maurice Scarr, Cambridge. Time—10.1s.

Mile Run

Won by C. A. John Emery, Cambridge; second, Alex Northop, Harvard; third, Donovan R. Martin, Oxford; fourth, William B. Watson, Yale. Time—4m. 13.8s.

440-Yard Run

Won by Arthur Godfrey Kilner Brown, Cambridge; second, James Lightbody, Harvard; third, Frank Curtis, Yale; fourth, R. Alexander Palmer, Cambridge. Time—47.7s. (new meet record).

Pole Vault

Won by Bill Harding, Yale; 13ft. 8in.; second, Dick Webster, Cambridge, 13ft.; third, Tom Lussen, Yale, 13ft. (Webster took third with fewer misses).

220-Yard Dash

Won by Alan Pennington, Oxford; second, John M. Callaway, Harvard; third, Gardner Millett, Yale; fourth, Maurice Scarr, Cambridge. Time 21.3s. (new meet record).

High Jump

Won by Bob Haydock, Harvard, 6ft. 2in. (on second try); second, Bob Kennedy, Cambridge, 6ft. 2in. (on third try); third, Oli Aertsen, Harvard, 5ft. 10in.; fourth, A. W. Selwyn, Oxford, 5ft. 8in.

Shot Put

Won by Ali Irfan, Cambridge, 46 ft. 1½ in.; second, George Downing, Harvard, 45 ft. ¾ in.; third, Bert Litman, Harvard, 44 ft. 4¾ in.; fourth, Peter Hincks, Cambridge, 44 ft. 1¾ in.

Two Mile Run

Won by Charles E. A. Towne, Cambridge; second, Wilbur Woodland, Yale; third, Joseph Fox, Yale; fourth, J. K. Hawkey, Oxford. Time—9m. 40s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

Won by Al Mills, Yale; second, Ted Day, Yale; third, Derek Nichols, Cambridge; fourth, C. F. Byers, Oxford. Time—23.6s. (New meet record.)

Broad Jump

Won by Hunt Ethridge, Yale, 23 ft. 10½ in.; second, Henry Askew, Cambridge, 22 ft. 10¾ in.; third, John Ferguson, Yale, 21 ft. 11½ in.; fourth, J. P. S. Daniell, Oxford, 20 ft. 7⅛ in.

Half Mile

Won by A. G. K. Brown, Cambridge; second, Alex Northrop, Harvard; third, John Congdon, Yale; fourth, William M. P. Hudson, Cambridge. Time—1m. 4.3s.

Burke Defending

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12 (AP)—Johnny Burke of Wanumetonomy this morning began the defence of his state amateur golf title when he teed off in the qualifying round at the Rhode Island Country Club in West Barrington, a few miles outside of this city.

Burke, one of the best golfers ever produced in this state, played with Ray Lenahan, smooth-swinging star from Metacomet, and Kenneth D. MacColl of Agawam Hunt, President of the Rhode Island Golf Association.

Four late entries received yesterday brought the total in the field to 55.

In the field are three from one family, John A. "Daff" Gammons, and his sons, John and Elwin.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	45	27	.625
New York	45	29	.616
Pittsburgh	40	31	.563
St. Louis	38	33	.535
Boston	33	40	.452
Brooklyn	30	40	.429
Cincinnati	28	43	.394
Philadelphia	28	45	.384

Results July 10

Philadelphia 4, Boston 0.
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 0.
New York 4, Brooklyn 0.
Cincinnati 11, St. Louis 3.

Results July 11

Philadelphia 10, Boston 4.
Boston 1, Philadelphia 0 (13 innings).
New York 10, Brooklyn 4.
New York 5, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 6.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2.

Whiteside, New Bay State Amateur Golf Champion, Far From Stylist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., July 12—The 1937 Massachusetts state amateur golf championship came officially to a close last Saturday afternoon here at the Winchester Country Club when Dave Whiteside, New Bedford, was crowned the new title holder as a result of his 6—5 victory over Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill, but there still has to be settled the winner of the medal. In the two-day qualifying rounds of 18 holes three posted scores of 149. They were Ted Bishop, Trapelo; Don Ritchie, Charles River, and Milan Heath, Brae Burn. They were scheduled to play off the tie yesterday, but because of the illness of Heath, it was postponed to a later date.

Last week's match play for the state title furnished some of the most outstanding upsets this 33-year old tourney has known. All of the former champions including many favorites were eliminated by "unknowns." Whiteside, a New Bedford factory night superintendent, like Clark Hodder, Framingham, who was the surprise winner at Charles River last year, is far from a stylist. The New Bedford veteran, who has been around golf links since 1900, addresses a ball with an unorthodox stance and swing. Nevertheless, style or no style, Whiteside showed the field his heels and won the title, which is the main thing.

Peterson, who played brilliantly all week in reaching the finals, was off form and unfortunately hit a poor streak of golf over the last 18 holes of Saturday's play. Whiteside, on the other hand, went over the first nine holes of the last 18 two under par and had a walk-away match as Peterson was in continual difficulty.

Whiteside in winning the championship defeated Eddie Lowery, Charles River, 1 up; Don Ritchie, Charles River, 3 and 2; Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk, 2 up; Fred J. Wright Jr., Trapelo, 1 up, and Peterson 6 and 5.

Peterson came down to the finals by victories over Joe Hoffman, Wollaston, 5 and 4; Ted Bishop, Woodland, 2 and 1; Ed Martin, Sandy Burr, 1 up, and Arthur Billingham, Blue Hill, 1 up.

In Whiteside's victory surge he was forced to oust two former champions, Wright, six-time titlist and Lowery, winner in 1927.

By a Staff Photographer

Dave Whiteside

New Bedford Golfer, Who Won Massachusetts Amateur Title by Defeating Art Peterson, Oak Hill, 6 and 5, in Final at Winchester C. C. Saturday

Tiller Talk

That the Quincy Yacht Club still ranks as one of the top notch clubs in Boston Harbor was proved yesterday afternoon when, at its annual regatta, 189 boats raced to a new Boston Bay record under the colors of the "star."

The record of 189 boats surpasses the all-time mark of 177 boats set up last year by this same organization. Quincy Yacht Club pages are filled with the names of famous racing skippers, boats and races. Quincy's outstanding history continues today, as Quincy's modern descendents of yachting hit the sea-ways.

Quincy will have to wait another year before it enters the 200 class, which five yacht clubs in this country have already entered. The Boston Yacht Club with 401, Corinthian, 385, Eastern, 381, Larchmont 298 and Beverly 271 head the list.

The first four on the favored list reached their high standing last year during Marblehead Week, when a forest of masts sprinkled the bottle-neck harbor of Marblehead. Beverly reached its high-standing back in the '80s and has been striving ever since to regain its place in the sun.

Two other clubs will have a chance to beat Quincy to the 200 mark this year. Edgartown, which holds its annual regatta July 23-24, had 190 sailing under its banners last year, and Pleon Junior Yacht Club attracted 183 at its annual regatta last season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fluky, shifty easterly breezes sent a number of the leading skippers down the ratline standing yesterday at Quincy. The Indians were all turned topsy-turvy. Dutch Holland, consistent leader, turned in his first interclub triumph of the season, while champion George Wightman landed in 13th position, Bob Dalrymple placed 15th and Walter Hallett 22d out of the 27 boats competing. Charlie Graf, after leading most of the distance around the triangular course, gave way to the fast-reaching Navaho, Holland's new Indian, at the finish line.

Leslie Rawding's Nipper, sailed by Hank O'Brien, scored an upset victory when she beat the Quincy Challenge Cup holder, Speedy, and Hosea White's Oriental. Oriental, which has won all but the first race of the season, took a drop to third position in the Manchester 18-foot class.

Hingham Yacht Club, which annually comes to Quincy for its regatta, brought 11 "O" boats to Hough's Neck, with James Holt's Marauder beating Betty Melcher's Nabob 2.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marblehead racing yesterday attracted 65 craft to its Sunday racing under the burgees of the Corinthian and Eastern Yacht Clubs. Gordon Abbott's Cockade won its first race of the season by beating Harry Noyes' veteran Gypsy to the finish line. Linc Davis' Roulette 2 continued its present top-notch performance by leading the famous Marblehead "Squeaks," or 30-square meters home, a one minute victory over James Connolly's Valiant. The Veteran M-B champion, E. Sohier Welch, sailed his Evanthia to another victory over 12 rivals.

W. A. D.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick, Cardinals	70	276	64	112	.406
P. Waner, Pirates	71	287	58	113	.390
Hartnett, Cubs	42	150	21	58	.387
Gehrig, Yankees	71	258	61	98	.367
Walker, Tigers	67	270	47	100	.358
Travis, Senators	69	139	34	84	.358

Problem of Bob Feller Facing Cleveland Nine

By the Associated Press

The case of Bobby Feller—or what's in a fast ball—bobbed up today as the year's most baffling baseball mystery.

Although he has the makings of just about everything an elbower needs, Cleveland's lightning-ball youngster can't seem to find his name on the right side of the scoreboard when all the runs are added up.

One whispered suggestion was heard today that a spot of seasoning of the minor league variety, might do something toward solving the problem—that a few months in fast class AA company might teach young Bobby the tricks of the trade and make him pay dividends.

Certainly, he has shown in his last two starts what a whale of a difference just a little experience might make. He has pitched fine ball, but has lost both decisions through no one's fault but his own.

His Own Error

Bob made his first start last week since the opening days of the campaign, and lost the ball game because of his own fielding error—a peg to an uncovered base. Yesterday, in his second time out, he and the Tribe dropped a 3-to-2 decision to the Detroit Tigers, largely because of poor control.

Although he pitched two-hit ball, his own wildness really lost the ball game. A walk set up the first Tiger run. A wild pitch scored the second, and two passes in a row made the third a simple matter.

The victory thus handed the Tigers boosted them back into second place in the American League, since the Chicago White Sox were unable to get better than an even break with the St. Louis Browns, winning the nightcap 4 to 3 after dropping the opener 4 to 1.

Giants Close Gap

Over in the National League, meantime, the Giants put on a timely surge to come within half a game of overhauling the pace-setting Chicago Cubs. The New Yorkers belted their arch-rivals, the Brooklyn Dodgers, in a doubleheader, winning the opener 10-4 after clubbing Van Mungo out, and the nightcap 5-1.

The Cubs saw their lead cut to the absolute minimum by dropping a 3-2 decision to Bill Swift and the comebacking Pittsburgh Pirates.

Most astonishing result of the day was the double coat of whitewash the Cincinnati Reds applied to the Cardinals. Peaches Davis blanked them 6-0 in the opener, and Al Hollingsworth repeated 7-0 in the afterpiece.

The New York Yankees ran their streak to eight games without a defeat by nosing out the Senators 4-3 in the first game of their twin bill, and coming from behind to tie the nightcap at 5-all just before darkness halted it in the ninth.

Boston's Red Sox had a snap against the Athletics, winning 9-4 and 8-2. The Phillies pounded the Boston Bees 10-4 in their opener, and then dropped a 1-0 affair to Lou Fette in the 13-inning nightcap.

Robinson Felt He Could Break Half-Mile Mark

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Elroy Robinson, a frank young man, who had just run the half mile in 1:49.8 to better the world's record, sat quietly in a noisy locker room and admitted he had expected to break the 880-yard mark once.

"I felt I could do it after I ran at Milwaukee last week. All I had to do was step up that first quarter and I was in," said Robinson, a teacher in Merced, Calif., between track meets, who ran for San Francisco's Olympic Club, yesterday. "I did too, 53 something wasn't it?" Someone said it had been 53.5. "That's fast enough," said Robinson.

It was fast enough to give the 10,000 fans who crowded Randall's Island Stadium for the second annual world labor carnival, a terrific belt, as big a one as they got out of Glenn Cunningham's mile victory.

Robinson's mark betters the 1:49.8 posted by Ben Eastman in the 1934 Princeton invitation meet.

John Woodruff, the University of Pittsburgh runner who beat Robinson in the A. A. U. games at Milwaukee a week ago, trailed Cunningham, Archie San Romani, and Gene Venzke home in a 4:11.4 race in which Cunningham nailed San Romani 50 yards from the tape with a killing spurt and won by four yards.

Cunningham, once more the king from Kansas with two straight victories over San Romani in the 1500 and mile, could find nothing wrong with the track or the weather.

Little Ben Johnson, ex-Columbia captain, now running for Cunningham's New York affiliation, the Curb Exchange, gained revenge for his defeat in the century at Milwaukee last week. He trimmed L. Perrin Walker, of Georgia Tech and the New York A. C., in 9.8, 100-yard dash.

The outstanding performer in the field events was Dave Albritton, of Ohio State, who took the high jump with a leap of 6f. 8¼in. Prize flop was the failure of Bill Sefton, Southern California; Cornelius Warmerdam, Fresno State, and George Varoff, Olympic Club, to better 14 feet in the most widely ballyhooed pole vault of recent years. All three tied at 14 feet, just 11 inches away from the unofficial record held jointly by Sefton and Meadows.

United Shoe Golfers Lead at Poland Spring

POLAND SPRING, Maine., July 12 (AP)—With only about half the field playing its required 36 holes today, Tom Mahan and his partners of United Shoe, Boston, were leading in the Northeastern New England pro-amateur four ball and best ball championships being held here.

Mahan, with John Nies, Al Richards and Hal Booma, posted 67—65—132 to lead by two strokes, Ernest Newnham, Portland Country Club pro and his three amateur parners, John Brown, John Boyd and Howard Ives, who had 66—68—134.

Mahan and Nies had best ball of 68—66—134, four strokes better than Harry Neddleladt and Fred Johnson, Pegachogue Hill, Mass., with 71—67—138.

The only others who appear to have a chance at this time are Frank Gilman and partners of Augusta and Joe Pino and partners, Riverside, Portland, who posted 66 in the 18 holes they played yesterday. Final 18 holes will be played today. Other scores:

Four Ball—Leslie Cottrell, E. E. Yeaton, F. W. Perry and Ed Dagnino, Bear Hill, 68-69—137.

Charles McAndrew, Joe Hoffman, Vin Sangster and Ken Dunbar of Albermarle, 69-69—137.

Andy Gray, D. H. Eliot, H. D. Lambert, Roy Moore, Poland Spring 74-70—144.

Larry Rowe, Mortoncash, W. J. Weeks, and R. A. Jones, Larry Rowe's course, 69-69—138.

Best Ball—Leslie Cottrell and Ed Dagnino, Bear Hill, Mass., 72-72—144.

Charles McAndrew and Joe Hoffman, Albermarle, 69-72—141.

Andy Gray, Poland Spring and Roy Moore, 74-71—145.

Larry Rowe and W. J. Weeks, Purpooduck, 72-71—143.

Leo Hansbury and S. E. Hobbs, Rangeley Lakes, 70-70—140.

Morton Tolomeo and F. F. Stahl, Rangeley Lakes, 71-70—141.

Sports Trail

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Sports parade in ink:

Baseball—The race to catch the New York Yankees looks more hopeless day by day with Lou Gehrig and Giuseppe Di Maggio, now hailed as a right-handed Babe Ruth, running wild. Flushed by their deeds in the all-star game, the Yanks have nothing but contempt for their rivals. In the National League, the Chicago Cubs look good enough as the Giants play spotty ball and the Pirates snooze in the sun.

Golf—Henry Cotton of England again proved his greatness by beating the all-star American field in the British open but in our books the American halfbacks, Ralph Guldahl, Sam Snead, Byron Nelson and Harry Cooper, are better shotmakers, all courses and conditions considered.

Tennis—Victory seems sure for America's Davis Cup team at least although Germany and Britain still must be beaten. Don Budge, after his grand sweep at Wimbledon, looks certain to score 2½ points by himself with two singles triumps and a doubles conquest with Gene Mako. Budge insists he won't turn professional but he's a cinch to do so. He needs money and knows that Ellsworth Vines and Fred Perry each made more than $100,000 since turning pro.

Amusements

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Surprise in the Pail

A Billy-Bob Tale

By Enid Blyton

Billy-Bob and Belinda knew all the birds in their garden. Outside their dining-room window Daddy had put a bird-table, and on it each morning Billy-Bob scattered the crumbs from the breakfast-cloth. At dinner time Belinda scraped out the milk-pudding dish and gave the birds the bits.

So you may guess that the birds liked Billy-Bob and Belinda, and sang and chirruped in their garden all day long. They didn't like Wags so much, because sometimes, when nobody was looking, he climbed up onto the bird-table, by jumping on a flower-tub first, and licked up the milk-pudding bits.

One day Billy-Bob saw a sparrow flying across the garden with something hanging from its beak.

"Look, Mother!" he called. "What is that sparrow doing?"

"It is building its nest, Billy-Bob," said Mother. "All birds build their nests now, because it is springtime."

"Oh, Mother! Will it build its nest in our garden?" cried Billy-Bob. "What fun!"

"I want to see a sparrow with something in its mouth, too," said Belinda, looking out of the window.

"There goes one!" said Billy-Bob, as another sparrow flew by with a long piece of straw in its beak. "Oh, Belinda, let's put on our hats and coats and go out into the garden to see where the sparrows are building."

In the Honeysuckle Hedge

So out they ran. The sparrow was building a big, untidy nest under the roof by the kitchen. It said, "Chirrup, chirrup!" when the children watched it, and was not a bit frightened. It knew quite well that they were the kind children who gave it crumbs each day.

"Now let's go round the garden and see if we can find any more nests being built!" said Billy-Bob. "It's so nice of the birds to build here. They know they are safe, for we won't take their eggs."

They hunted all over the garden, but they could only find one more nest—and wherever do you suppose it was?

It was in the honeysuckle hedge that grew on one side of Belinda's own little garden! She saw a small brown bird flying in, and she ran to look—and there, tucked into the honeysuckle's fresh green twigs was the neatest little nest!

"Billy-Bob, Billy-Bob, come and see! The birds love me! They have built a nest in my own garden!" shouted Belinda, dancing up and down on her fat legs.

Billy-Bob peeped at the nest. It belonged to a small brown bird. It was a hedge-sparrow—not a noisy house-sparrow, but a little quiet bird with a beak like a robin's. She sat on her nest and looked at the peeping children quite unafraid. She knew they were her friends.

"Mother, Mother, come and see!" called Belinda. Wags thought there must be a bone or a biscuit somewhere in the honeysuckle hedge to make Belinda so excited, and he jumped high in the air to find it.

When Mother came to see, the little brown bird flew off her nest.

"Oh! Oh!" cried Billy-Bob and Belinda, for in the nest lay five eggs as blue as the spring sky! They were the prettiest sight.

Fortunate Belinda

"You mustn't disturb the nest," said Mother. "Belinda, you are very fortunate to have a bird building in your own little garden."

"They love me, they love me," cried Belinda. "Get down, Wags. They are my own birds, and my own nest, and my own dear little blue eggs."

Billy-Bob looked solemn.

"Mother," he said, "do you think the birds will build in my garden, too?"

"They may," said Mother. "You must wait and see."

"Do they love me as much as they love Belinda?" said Billy-Bob. He couldn't help feeling rather hurt about it. He did give them crumbs too—and once he had given them half his biscuit.

"Oh yes, darling," said Mother "of course they do. But perhaps your garden hasn't such a good place for building a nest in as Belinda's."

"It has a honeysuckle hedge, too," said Billy-Bob. "Well, I shall look every day and see if any bird is building in my garden. They must, they must, they must!"

But, you know, they didn't! It was most disappointing. Belinda's little bird family hatched out of the blue eggs, and became tiny little nestlings that opened wide beaks whenever the mother or father bird flew up with food.

"I have a bird family of my own," Belinda told everyone very proudly. "The birds love me, and they have built a nest in my own garden."

Wags Helped, Too

Billy-Bob was not at all happy about it. He and Wags hunted carefully every day in his garden, but never a bit of nest could they see—not even in the very thickest part of the honeysuckle hedge.

"You can have half my baby birds, Billy-Bob," said Belinda, when she saw how sad he was.

"No, thank you, Belinda," said Billy-Bob. "I like you to have all yours—only I do wish the birds loved me enough to trust me, and build in my garden, too."

"Billy-Bob, the birds don't think about that when they build in any special place in the garden," said Mother. "They like you both very much—you are kind to them. It was just by chance that they built in Belinda's garden."

But Billy-Bob felt quite sure that the little hedge-sparrow hadn't built her nest there by chance. She had built it there because she loved Belinda.

The Pail Was in Use

"Now, don't worry any more," said Mother. "Go and get your spade and pail out of the summer-house and run to the sand-pit and dig. Make a house with stones for windows, and bits of grass in the garden."

So Billy-Bob ran to get his spade and pail. He remembered where he had left them—in the summer-house at the back. He went in and saw his spade standing up. He looked for his pail. There it was.

But it was full of something. How funny! Billy-Bob bent down to see what was in it. And then he gave a gasp! He picked up his pail and walked carefully down the garden path.

"Mother! Belinda! Wags!" he cried. "Come and see! A robin has built her nest in my pail! Oh, do look. The birds love me, too!"

Mother came running. Belinda trotted up. Wags galloped round, excited.

"Oh, darling!" said Mother, "you have brought nest, eggs, robin and all! Take them back quickly to the summer-house, or the robin will be afraid and will desert its eggs!"

"It won't be afraid me," said Billy-Bob, happily. "It is my own little robin. Its nest is made of roots, dead leaves and moss—look, Belinda—it is a very cozy nest. I wonder how many eggs there are?"

"Billy-Bob, take it back," said Mother. So Billy-Bob and Belinda took the pail back, carrying the nest, eggs and bird in it very carefully. The robin flew off when they put the pail down in the summer-house, and sang a little creamy song from the window-sill.

"There are five white eggs with red spots," said Billy-Bob. "Oh, I'm so excited. It's nice to have a nest in a honeysuckle hedge, Belinda—but don't you think it's better still to have one in my own pail?"

"Yes," said Belinda. "I do. The birds love you a lot, Billy-Bob."

Wasn't it nice for him!

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"It Is My Own Little Robin," Said Billy-Bob Happily

The Grosbeak Among the Pines

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

You would not see hummingbirds flying about Europe or Asia or Africa. Like many other birds, they may be found only in America (North, South, or Central). But you might meet pine grosbeaks if you went to the right places in Europe or Asia as well as in America. In the summer time, the right places would be northern forests where pines or other evergreens grow. Pini Cola, the grosbeak of this story, however, does not live in Europe or Asia. He is spending this month of July in Canada. He has been there every summer of his life, arriving the last of May and staying until sometime in October. Perhaps it seems like going home, after a winter's journey; for that was the country he lived in first of all, when he had just hatched from one of the eggs his mother brooded in her nest.

His mother's feathers were mostly gray, though her head and rump were yellowish and she had two white barlike stripes across her wings. His father's coat was rosy pink mixed with a little smoky gray, and his two wing bars were pinkish white.

These colors were much like those of a male "purple finch," a bird whose head is really rosy red, whose back is reddish mixed with brownish gray, and whose upper breast is rose-pink rather than the color most people mean when they say "purple."

Snow Suits of Gray and Red

Pini Cola's own first winter suit was almost like those his mother and his sisters wore, except that the top of his head, parts of his back, and his rump had a slight reddish tinge. It was not until he was several years old, indeed, that his colors became as rich and rosy as those of his father.

When Pini Cola goes to Canada each spring, he does not travel alone. He has plenty of company because he goes with a whole flock of pine grosbeaks. Their journey is not nearly so long as that of many birds.

Pine grosbeaks do not need to fly to really warm places for their winter. Some of them go as far south as Kentucky or Kansas, but Pini Cola's companions stop in Maine. They fluff out their feathers and do not suffer during the cold winter days there. And the snow? Why, that is rather jolly. The grosbeaks like to play in it. At least, they act as if they were playing when they take a snow-bath. They flutter their wings in the soft snow as if they were splashing in shallow water; and they keep their feathers clean and tidy. No, the snow and the cold do not trouble them, if they can find plenty to eat.

Cranberry Feasts

Did you ever see the snow under a highbush cranberry shrub when it looked as if it had been dyed a pretty red? Grosbeaks like the seeds of these berries and drop the skin and most of the juicy red pulp as they feed.

Pini Cola and his winter comrades have a great many feasts of highbush cranberries in Maine. So they color the snow red in many places. They eat the seeds of the red fruits of mountain ash or rowan trees, and sumach, too.

Seeds that drop from the cones of firs and spruces, seeds that cling to maple and box elder and ash trees, are all on their bill-of-fare, as well as seeds of many other sorts. When they can find no seeds at all, they are satisfied to lunch on the winter leaf-buds of some trees and shrubs.

By early spring, Pini Cola and the other males of his flock are singing more and more. It is time, then, to fly northward. Some birds take rather straight flights, but the grosbeaks move up and down in a wavy way. And as they travel, they sing a flight song—and their voices go up and down, in a teetering sort of sound.

At this same time and over these same northward routes, flocks of other birds take their spring journeys. They, too, swing up and down in a wavy manner as they fly. They, too, have an up-and down flight call. These birds are the purple finches.

It is not strange that Pini Cola should look much like a purple finch, have much the same manner of flight, and sing a similar song; for Pini Cola belongs to the Finch Family and so is a sort of cousin to the other finches.

What will Pini Cola be doing during late July and August and September in Canada? His days will be carefree. The shallow nest on a low branch of an evergreen tree is empty, for the sons and daughters he and his mate fed on insects for a while are now flying about. He, himself, will eat insects for part of his meals as well as blueberries and other summer fruits and seeds.

And what will those pine grosbeaks in Europe be doing these same summer days? Have you friends in northern Norway or Sweden? If so, why not write to them and ask what berries the pine grosbeaks are finding there to enjoy? Your friends will probably tell you that the pine grosbeaks they see like to eat the berries that grow on bushes that belong to the Heath Family—the very same family to which our blueberries belong.

(An illustrated nature article by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday each month.)

Both Illustrations Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Pini Cola Is Spending July in the Forests of Canada

Purple Finches Are Red, Pink and Gray—Not Purple

A Summer Morning in Australia

The wattle trees are purest gold and azure is the sky,
The bunnies wear their summer coats, and where the stream runs by,
The willows gather, freshly gowned, to whisper, talk and laugh,
"Oh! have you heard the latest news? Why, Cow-Cow has a calf!"

It's such a funny little calf with big, brown, velvet eyes,
A tiny, wobbly baby calf, it looks so sad and wise.
Its legs are long, its ears are big, it has the quaintest "moo,"
But Cow-Cow is so fond of it, because it's very new.

The gum tree tips are red and gold and set the bush alight,
The lucerne is a vivid green, the ti-trees glitter white,
The river o'er the cobbles sings, the kookaburras laugh,
The world is such a happy place, for Cow-Cow has a calf.

MARY C. HALL

Whiskers' Adventure

Whiskers, the cat, was annoyed. He dragged his long, rough tongue wearily over one paw and then over the other. He had been doing this for at least an hour and they were still buttery.

It was Cook's fault. Directly they had arrived at the new house she had taken a big lump of butter and smeared it well over both his paws. It was most humiliating.

"That's to keep you quiet," she had said. "You'll be much too busy trying to get it off to think of going out and getting lost."

Pooh! Getting lost indeed! As if he were a kitten instead of a full grown cat! And where was Ruffles all this time? Why hadn't they buttered his paws? Whiskers had heard him barking at the removers and making a thorough nuisance of himself.

Just then a shaggy head pushed the door open, and two bright brown eyes looked at him.

"Come and have a hunt round!" suggested Ruffles.

But Whiskers took no notice. He didn't even glance in his direction.

A Place for a Nap

At last the buttery paws were clean, and after giving a "lick and a promise" to his snow-white shirt front, Whiskers curled himself round to take a well earned rest. Those two men who had been unpacking the china had gone out, and he had the kitchen to himself. But where was the hearth rug?

He got up and frisked his whiskers. What a draft there was coming through the doorway! He looked longingly at the kitchen table, but it was full of china. So was the dresser. No room even to sit on the edge. He peeped into the cupboards, but there was no comfort there. Then he noticed the big, empty wooden case in which the china had been packed. The lid wasn't properly closed and it was perfectly easy to jump in among the shavings and bits of straw.

"Ah! that's better," he murmured to himself. "Now, perhaps, I can get my afternoon nap."

It was Cook, of course, who missed him first. She had bustled into the kitchen, expecting to see him sitting by the window licking two buttery paws.

"Whiskers!" she called. But Whiskers didn't appear. The two men had gone, and the big wooden case had gone, too.

Cook looked in the cupboards. She called upstairs, "Please, mum, have you seen Whiskers?" But he wasn't there. She looked in the coal house, the garage, all round the garden, under the shrubs and bushes. But no sleek, purring Whiskers came sidling up to rub himself against her skirts.

"Oh, dear; oh, dear, I believe he's gone and got lost in spite of his buttery paws," she said. "What is the good of a kitchen without a cat?"

When the Van Stopped

The big, empty furniture van rattled over the rough country road, bumping up and down the large wooden case which was roped on at the back. But Whiskers, who lay half asleep inside, didn't mind a bit; in fact, he rather liked it. With his eyes partly closed he thought pleasantly of old barns and stables—it was probably the smell of the straw. But when the van gave a sudden tremendous jerk, and came to a dead stop with a sort of screech, Whiskers as suddenly woke up and wondered where he was.

The place where he was lying was too small for a barn, for when he sprang to his feet he bumped his head on the roof. The walls were very close round him, too. He was hemmed in. He couldn't get out. Oh, dear; oh, dear. He scratched, he jumped, he sniffed and he peeped through the cracks in the side. It was daylight out there, and he could hear two men talking.

"Broken axle," said one man, "and we've only come half a mile."

Miaow!" screamed Whiskers. "M-i-a-o-w."

The man dropped the iron rod he was holding.

"Bless me!" he whistled, "Did you hear that, Bill?"

They stepped nearer the wooden case and listened.

"Miaow!" repeated Whiskers, so that there should be no mistake.

"If it isn't our friend Whiskers, traveling back to town," laughed Bill, pulling up the lid and releasing the little cat from his prison. "Now what's to be done? We can't leave him here to find his way home alone, and we can't take him back now we've got this broken axle to see to."

But Whiskers needed no help from either of them. As soon as he felt the road beneath him something told him which way to go, and off he ran at full speed toward Cook and the kitchen.

A Beanstalk for Jack

Everybody knows that the story of Jack and the Beanstalk is only a fairy tale, but after visiting certain parts of India one might almost feel inclined to doubt it and to fancy that Jack and his mother and the cow are all there if one only knew the right way to look for them.

The rainfall in these particular parts of India, you see, is very high, and in consequence the great trees in the forests are often half strangled by extraordinary creepers, the biggest of which is known to botanists as Entada Scandens. It has a huge pod, three feet long and more than four inches across at the widest part. As for the stem, it is more like the anchor chain of a great ship than anything else! Surely, one exclaims, on seeing it for the first time, this must be the very beanstalk up which Jack climbed into Giant Land!

Speaking of the vegetation of India—a country teeming with wonders of every kind—one is reminded of what has been described as the world's most remarkable tree. It is called the Banyan tree, and is really a species of wild fig. The odd thing about it is that the branches grow so strong and become so heavy that they are obliged to drop roots to support their tremendous weight. Later on these roots thicken and eventually become trees themselves.

If left alone a Banyan tree spreads and spreads until it covers an area of nearly an acre, and has hundreds of trunks besides the main one in the center. This amazing tree has small red fruit, about the size of a plum stone, which is much appreciated by the Indian bats, generally known as "flying foxes" because of their sharp muzzles and beady eyes.

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The Home Forum

A Rapid Trip

THIS has nothing whatever to do either with stratospheric flight or with terrestrial record-breaking of any kind. In fact, it has to do with nothing more speedy than a canoe trip from our first camp on the big lake down to the next on Lake MacDougal, a trip which was mostly rapid running—or at least rapids took up the bulk of a long and strenuous day.

The great lake, shaped like a clover leaf, on which we had been camping was a height of land. Nothing more important than small beaver-dammed streams fell into it, but quite a fair-sized river left it at the bottom of one of the leaves, called Annie's Bay, and plunged without warning into five miles or more of rapids before emerging from the deep woods into MacDougal Lake. Who Annie was, and why she should have had a bay called after her is lost in the mists of remoteness. If she wasn't a horse or a dog or a pet deer, she was probably a lumberjack's wife who kept the wolves from the door by throwing flapjacks to them one long winter night when she was left alone in the camp.

ANYHOW THERE IT WAS and the sun was only just beginning to warm our backs by the time we were halfway down it. Red Pine Point was a home of the past, and all our immediate possessions were packed into a sixteen-foot canoe with Peter in the bow and me in the stern.

We didn't like leaving a bit. A camp you have spent even ten days in becomes very homelike. You give character to it with small conveniences and gadgets, little seats hollowed out of banks, steps down a sandy cliff, a miniature stone pier into deep water for the better filling of pails. The cooking fire gets supplied with whittled pot lifters and toasters and axe-split cedar boards for sitting on; and, most valuable of all, the cache of birch bark for the lighting of morning fires.

But we had to go. Our packs were getting definitely lighter and Peter knew to a nicety the number of meals still to be drawn from them, even counting on local fish and fruit. So we struck camp and left everything shipshape and tidy for next year or the next comer.

Annie's Bay ended in a dam where the river ran out. Once upon a time it had probably been the pride of the local lumber camp, but a fire had gone over it and now it was nothing much more consequent than a crossing for bears trafficking to the berry patches, too fat and lazy to swim. But they must have heard us coming, and a crashing in the bush just as we made our landing was their only trace.

THE CARRY OVER the dam was only fifty yards, but it might as well have been a mile so far as the portaging procedure went. Everything had to be unloaded at the top of the slide, the canoe pack carried over first and then three or four trips for each of us and then loading up again for the run down the river. The five miles weren't straight rapids, of course. There were patches of still water between them and some straight paddling until we heard the familiar sound round the bend and the river fell into races mostly deep enough to run, but sometimes only just enough to take the canoe without our weight; then we waded.

There is nothing like rapid running as a sport; it ranks with skiing and surf riding. You soon begin to pick the best channels and, when the going is good, you shoot through, bumping over the heaviest waves and taking the lips of them over your bow. Every sense is concentrated on the next wave and the depth over the next rock ahead and, although you can twist and dodge, you can't stop without disaster. Too much depends on coming through safely to take risks. All your possessions, all your supplies for the next three weeks, are between your knees and the canoe is your only means of getting home.

In the spring it is plain and terrifically fast sailing with ample water over every rock, but at summer level there are log jams and shingle bars to avoid and occasionally a fallen tree to be cut through.

WE HAD BEEN through often enough to know that there was only one really bad place, about halfway down, and we always ate and rested there when we were through. In fact, a good many travelers had either put it off till tomorrow or called it a day, and a camp had been cut out of the bush beside it with room for a tent and some flattened logs for seats.

There the whole river narrowed through a tumble of rocks and fell into a deep pool. It was a half portaging job. The heaviest packs had to be carried round, no small job in a waist-deep rapid full of boulders. The lightened canoe had to be eased over the shelves and through the gaps, keeping as much of it floating as possible, until the bow took the deep water again and we were through.

Lunch was more than welcome and we changed into drier things, for we had had enough of water for one day. The rest was easier, a series of rapids and pools; and mid-afternoon saw us out on the wide flatness of Lake MacDougal, booming along before a north wind which we hadn't noticed in the river. Surely, those must be the same loons calling and the same osprey fishing down near the shelter hut!

IF THE GREAT lake we had left was like a three-leaved clover drawn with your eyes shut, MacDougal was an hour-glass drawn in the dark. The narrows were two hundred yards across, a high pine cliff on one side and a wide sand bar on the other; and tucked into the top angle of the bar, back among the birches, was our old and original camp. No one else seemed to use it, and it was hard to beat. Most travelers coming through the narrows with the west wind behind them went sailing by and camped at the foot, but campers were few and far between. Usually we had the whole lake and all its birds and beasts to ourselves.

The wind piled heavy waves on our beach and blew the flies away and sometimes, to cross the narrows, we had to edge up over on one side for half-a-mile before we could make a down wind slant.

We sat late round the familiar fireplace, washing the dishes and telling ourselves stories of all the funny things that had happened on other trips and might happen on this one, tomorrow perhaps or even tonight. The unexpected happens so much oftener in the wilderness than in the town. The northwest still held the pale ashes of the sunset and the yellow wave froth along the beach was silvering in the twilight.

We wondered whether we should get the thrill again of lying and listening to the wolves singing to the moon, as we did the first time we ever camped here.

ONCE, WHEN FOUR of us were here together, three days' rain washed us out and drove us to a ranger's hut up the lake. We had just settled in, a roaring stove fire was drying out damp blankets, and a stuffed trout, Peter's culinary specialty, had just gone the way of all good food when we were dumbfounded by a knock on the door—it sounded like the postman—and the lake had been ours alone for weeks!

But there they were, three of them, man, wife and guide, drenched and dripping and just through the rapids and craving shelter and all in from the job. We managed somehow. We cooked them a tremendous supper, largely from their own packs, and Louis the guide fell asleep on the floor before he had finished and didn't wake till morning.

Their packs were a revelation. No wonder Louis fell asleep if he had done their portaging. Butter in glass jars; we hadn't seen the stuff for weeks. Baker's bread, loaves and loaves of it, white and brown; fancy biscuits; and dozens of oranges. We stared, unbelieving, but hopeful. So we made gastronomic hay while the rain poured and accepted parting gifts with hardly decent alacrity.

ANOTHER TIME IN early September, cold nights had driven us into the same hut and almost the same thing happened. Our rations were low and distinctly monotonous and daily fishing was compulsory. This time it was the very opposite of gastronomic affluence. Two men and a girl were on a hurried and hastily arranged trip with no more knowledge of the country than a map—we know those maps—and they had been held up all along the line, first by rough weather on the big lakes and finally by a damaged canoe in the rapids.

They were starving and half rationed; they had two more days and at least six or eight more meals to eat before getting to the railway. Luckily we had a large pot of "stodge" on the stove, an unappetizing compound too thick for soup and almost untraceable in its origin and ingredients, but undeniably filling and sustaining under duress. It vanished and we were glad to see it go somewhere without waste; the pot could be washed and we could start again. We helped them on their way with as much bacon and biscuit as we could spare, which was little enough, and sped their departure with more warmth than regret, fearful of further inroads on our stores.

DO YOU REMEMBER? We remembered them all. We had a week for revisiting; the creek where we nearly ran into the buck, the old lumber farm on the hill where a solitary and completely happy fire ranger kept high and lonely watch on the district and baked inimitable blueberry pies for us when we visited him.

The colours were long since burnt out of the sunset, and our fire was nothing but a red glow. The sky was pricked with a million stars and mist was rising from the lake, wreathing pale against the pines. The tent door was open and we had had a long day.

E. B.

Under the Dark

THE dark swoops downward to his repose.
The grey swift goes, the swallow goes.
The meadows sleep in the valley bottom
Under the dark where the slow creek flows.

The haymaker sits in the silent night,
Without a lamp, without a light,
Thinking of damp, of dew breaking,
Of new-cut grass in the meadows, making.

CHARLES MALAM

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A GREEK STELE OF THE FIFTH CENTURY

BECAUSE so few examples of the best period of ancient Greek sculpture are available, it is an event when a piece is added to a collection. The Worcester Art Museum feels fortunate in acquiring this funeral stele, which is considered one of the most important and monumental sculptures of the second half of the fifth century to come to the United States. Closely related in style to the Elgin marbles, it provides a splendid example of Periclean art which most of us have studied either from photographs or plaster casts.

It is carved of Pentelic marble and, despite long exposure, the stele remains complete, decorated with a life-size figure of a Greek warrior. He is clad in chiton and cloak; he bears his shield and arms. The dignified bearing, the grace of posture, the details recall the Parthenon marbles.

Humming Birds at Dusk

THERE are strange blossoms
On the larkspur;
Small winged bloom
That stir the evening air
To little iridescent pools
Of shining vibrant color;
Floating there,
In summer twilight.

HELEN HIXON

Continuity of Benefits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES we hear people say, when they have just received some concrete benefit, that it cannot last, and that they will soon suffer some calamity to counteract the good received. This is the result of ignorance of the cause, nature, and purpose of the beneficial effects which we experience. It is due to the false belief that evil is as real and powerful as good.

Christian Science comes to destroy such superstition by proving that there is definite continuity in all that is beneficial, productive, and necessary. There is a reason for everything that is right; and it is well to seek for it, that we may not work in blindness and ignorance. Being, as revealed in Christian Science, is not mysterious, supernatural, or inexplicable; it is normal, natural, and scientific. For reason to be unerring it must start with a correct spiritual concept of Deity, and logically reckon the universe, including man, from this standpoint. Starting with perfection one cannot, if he reasons scientifically, conclude with anything but perfection. Inharmony results from wrong thinking, and nothing but right thinking, spiritual thinking, can correct it.

John tells us (I John 2:17), that "he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." Now the prospect of abiding forever would not be very satisfactory if we had to continue forever experiencing calamity, discord, and suffering. Evidently John's sense of immortality included health, joy, harmony, that is, perfection, not intermittently but continuously. In real being there is a steady and uninterrupted manifestation of that which is wholly beneficial. Whatever else seems to have existence appears only as a mistake, a misconception. The real spiritual universe, including man, is maintained and governed by the ever-operative divine Principle, the source of all that is beneficial. Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 124), "Spirit is the life, substance, and continuity of all things." Since Spirit could not be the source of aught that is harmful or oppressive, it is apparent that discords are illusions, not actualities.

Christ Jesus was always willing and able to benefit mankind in whatever way seemed necessary, and his acts were in accord with spiritual law and order. He was able to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, and raise the dead, because he refused to recognize any interruption in the spiritual order and continuity of harmony and perfection. The Bible tells us (Proverbs 28:10) that "the upright shall have good things in possession;" so Jesus cast out evil from human thought, and wrought untold benefits for humanity. Health, peace, joy, and prosperity are natural, and their manifestation in experience is inevitable when we consistently express the qualities which support them, namely, honesty, goodness, righteousness, and spiritual understanding. It is our privilege to protect ourselves and our affairs by knowing that there is no law operating in opposition to our well-being; that there is no power apart from eternal Love; that perfection is an established and provable fact.

We may deprive ourselves of a great many benefits by a misconception of our true spiritual nature. God is the creator of perfect man, and this spiritual man is the indestructible and ceaseless expression of omnipresent Soul. Everything man possesses or reflects he derives from immortal Life and Love. Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 325), "When spiritual being is understood in all its perfection, continuity, and might, then shall man be found in God's image." This is scientific reasoning which reveals the unbroken line of beneficent activities that are inherent in true consciousness and expressed in the ideal man. As we rid ourselves of the old, worn-out concept of man as material and mortal, we put on the true or new man with all the attendant benefits. The ever-available Christ-idea inspires us to relinquish the false concept of God, man, and the universe which is responsible for a limited, intermittent, and uncertain sense of harmony, satisfaction, and peace.

We derive unceasing benefit only from that which inspires us to spiritual thinking and living, for this is the only way by which we come to regard good as more normal than evil, and so escape the penalties exacted by the belief of evil as real. This is the only way by which we can maintain the true thinking which unfailingly contributes to the highest ends of life.

Sincere consecration and devotion of our lives to God, as revealed in Christian Science, opens to human consciousness the infinite resources of Soul, and blesses us with perpetual happiness. Reaction, relapse, and retrogression are human concepts, which can never hinder or stop the continuous and eternal unfoldment of infinite Truth, from which emanates all that is constructive and beneficial. It is normal for us to be happy and healthy; and the law of divine Mind is ever-operative and available to establish harmony in individual consciousness and experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Rocky Islands of The Adriatic

WE PICKED up the islands of Rhodes and Carpathos, and headed up for Crete.

A large swell set in, and we were in sight of them for several days before we finally made the anchorage of Sitia, Crete. We came in under power one evening just before the sun went down. It is a small land-locked bay, with high mountains on three sides and islands across the entrance.

The wind had gone down, and a steamer lay anchored in the quiet waters of the bay. . . .

The town was built in terraces of square, flat-topped buildings, rising from the water's edge. The many gaudy-coloured shutters made a patch-work design against the general effect of whiteness, but soon they in turn reflected the orange of the clouds; and the blues, greens, vermilions and pinks, all harmonized. . . .

Many times I have looked at the map of the Adriatic and pictured the maze of islands that abound there. Strangely enough, I always imagined them as low, sandy or rocky islands, driven bare by the winds which blow across the miles of seas.

Actually all those that we saw were very high, in fact, quite mountainous, their steep sides providing no vegetation, and their coast no anchorage. Some of them were inhabited, and the little clusters of villages, with their white square buildings nestling on the sides of the hills, shone pink in the sunrise, gleaming white under the midday sun, and pale orange and yellow at sundown.—RONALD POWELL, in "I Sailed in the Morning." (London: Jarrolds.)

ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΜΑΤΩΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Οταν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουν λάβει κάποιον συγκεκριμμένον εὐεργέτημα, τοὺς ἀκούομεν ἐνίοτε νὰ λέγουν ὅτι δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ διαρκέσῃ καὶ ὅτι θὰ ὑποστοῦν κάποιαν συμφορὰν εἰς ἀντιστάθμισμα τοῦ καλοῦ τὸ ὁποῖον ἔλαβαν. Αὐτὸ εἶναι ἀποτέλεσμα ἀγνοίας τῆς αἰτίας, τῆς φύσεως, καὶ τοῦ σκοποῦ τῶν εὐεργετικῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων τὰ ὁποῖα μᾶς συμβαίνουν. Ὀφείλεται δὲ εἰς τὴν ψευδῆ δοξασίαν ὅτι τὸ κακὸν εἶναι τόσον πραγματικὸν καὶ ἰσχυρὸν ὅσον καὶ τὸ καλόν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἔρχεται νὰ καταστρέψῃ τὴν δυσειδαιμονίαν ταύτην ἀποδεικνύουσα ὅτι ὑπάρχει ὁριστικὴ συνέχεια εἰς πᾶν ὅ,τι εἶναι εὐεργετικόν, παραγωγικόν, καὶ ἀναγκαῖον. Ὑπάρχει λόγος διὰ κάθε τὶ τὸ ὀρθὸν καὶ καλὸν εἶναι νὰ τὸν ζητοῦμεν, διὰ νὰ μὴ ἐργαζώμεθα τυφλῶς καὶ ἐν ἀγνοίᾳ. Ἡ ὕπαρξις, ὅπως ἀποκαλύπτεται εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην, δὲν εἶναι μυστηριώδης, ὑπερφυσικὴ, ἢ ἀνεξήγητος· εἶναι κανονικὴ, φυσικὴ, καὶ ἐπιστημονική. Τὸ λογικὸν, διὰ νὰ εἶναι ἀλάνθαστον, πρέπει νὰ ἀρχίζῃ μὲ τὴν ὀρθὴν περὶ Θεότητος ἀντίληψιν, καὶ νὰ ἐξάγῃ τὰ λογικά του συμπεράσματα περὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος, περιλαμβανομένου καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἀπὸ αὐτὴν τὴν ἄποψιν. Ἀρχίζων τις μὲ τελειότητα, δὲν δύναται, ἐὰν συλλογίζεται ἐπιστημονικῶς, παρὰ νὰ τελειώνῃ μὲ τελειότητα. Ἡ δυσαρμονία προέρχεται ἀπὸ κακὸν τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι, καὶ τίποτε ἄλλο δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ τὴν διορθώσῃ ἐκτὸς τοῦ ὀρθοῦ, τοῦ πνευματικοῦ τρόπου τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι.

Ὁ Ἰωάννης μᾶς λέγει (Α! Ἰωάννου 2:17), ὅτι "ὁ ποιῶν τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Θεοῦ μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα". Ἡ προσδοκία ὅμως τοῦ νὰ μένῃ κανεὶς εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα δὲν θὰ ἦτο καὶ πολὺ ἱκανοποιητικὴ ἐὰν ἐπρόκειτο νὰ ἐξακολουθῶμεν διὰ παντὸς νὰ ὑφιστάμεθα συμφορὰς, δυσαρμονίας, καὶ δδύνην. Προφανῶς ἡ περὶ ἀθανασίας ἀντίληψις τοῦ Ἰωάννου περιελάμβανε ὑγείαν, χαρὰν, ἁρμονίαν, τουτέστιν, τελειότητα, ὄχι ἐκ διαλειμμάτων ἀλλὰ συνεχῶς. Εἰς τὴν πραγματικὴν ὕπαρξιν ὑπάρχει μία σταθερὰ καὶ ἀδιάλειπτος ἐκδήλωσις αὐτοῦ τὸ ὁποῖον εἶναι ὅλως εὐεργετικόν. Ὁτιδήποτε ἄλλο φαίνεται νὰ ἔχῃ ὕπαρξιν ἐμφανίζεται μόνον ὡς σφάλμα, ὡς παρανόησις. Τὸ πραγματικὸν πνευματικὸν σύμπαν, περιλαμβάνον τὸν ἄνθρωπον, διατηρεῖται καὶ κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τῆς πάντοτε δρώσης θείας Ἀρχῆς, τῆς πηγῆς παντὸς ὅ,τι εἶναι εὐεργετικόν. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy λέγει (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 124), "Τὸ Πνεῦμα εἶναι ἡ ζωὴ, ἡ οὐσία, καὶ ἡ συνέχεια πάντων τῶν πραγμάτων." Ἀφοῦ τὸ Πνεῦμα δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ εἶναι ἡ πηγὴ πράγματός τινος ἐπιβλαβοῦς ἢ τυραννικοῦ, εἶναι φανερὸν ὅτι αἱ δυσαρμονίαι εἶναι πλάναι, ὄχι πραγματικότητες.

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἦτο πάντοτε πρόθυμος καὶ ἱκανὸς νὰ εὐεργετῇ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα καθ'οἱονδήποτε τρόπον τὸ ἐκάλει ἡ ἀνάγκη, αἱ δὲ πράξεις του ἦσαν σύμφωνοι πρὸς τὸν πνευματικὸν νόμον καὶ πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν τάξιν. Ἦτο ἱκανὸς νὰ θεραπεύῃ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, νὰ δίδῃ ὅρασιν εἰς τοὺς τυφλοὺς, καὶ νὰ ἐγείρῃ τοὺς νεκροὺς, ἐπειδὴ ἠρνεῖτο νὰ ἀναγνωρίσῃ οἱανδήποτε διακοπὴν εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν τάξιν καὶ συνέχειαν τῆς ἁρμονίας καὶ τῆς τελειότητος. Ἡ Βίβλος μᾶς λέγει (Παροιμίαι 28:10) ὅτι "οἱ ἄμεμπτοι θέλουσι κληρονομήσει ἀγαθά." Οὕτως ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐξέβαλε τὸ κακὸν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην σκέψιν, καὶ εὐηργέτησε τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα εἰς ἀνέκφραστον βαθμόν. Ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ εἰρήνη, ἡ χαρὰ, καὶ ἡ εὐημερία εἶναι φυσικαὶ, καὶ ἡ ἐκδήλωσίς των εἰς τὴν πεῖραν εἶναι ἀναπόφευκτος ὅταν σταθερῶς ἐκφράζωμεν τὰς ἰδιότητας αἵτινες τὰς ὑποστηρίζουν, ἤτοι, τιμιότητα, καλωσύνην, δικαιοσύνην, καὶ πνευματικὴν νόησιν. Εἶναι προνόμιόν μας νὰ προστατεύωμεν ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις μας γνωρίζοντες ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει νόμος ἐναντιούμενος εἰς τὴν εὐτυχίαν μας· ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει δύναμις χώριστὰ ἀπὸ τὴν αἰώνιον Ἀγάπην. Ὅτι ἡ τελειότης εἶναι γεγονὸς τετελεσμένον καὶ ἀποδεικτόν.

Δυνατὸν νὰ στερήσωμεν ἑαυτοὺς ἀπὸ πλεῖστα ὅσα εὐεργετήματα παρανοοῦντες τὴν ἀληθῆ μας πνευματικὴν φύσιν. Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ δημιουργὸς τοῦ τελείου ἀνθρώπου, ὁ πνευματικὸς δὲ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἀκατάστρεπτη καὶ ἀκατάπαυστη ἔκφρασις τῆς πανταχοῦ παρούσης Ψυχῆς. Πᾶν ὅ,τι ὁ ἄνθρωπος κατέχει ἢ ἀντανακλᾷ τὸ λαμβάνει ἀπὸ τὴν ἀθάνατον Ζωὴν καὶ Ἀγάπην. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 325), "Ὅταν ἡ πνευματικὴ ὕπαρξις ἐννοηθῇ εἰς ὅλην της τὴν τελειότητα, συνέχειαν, καὶ ἰσχύν, τότε ὁ ἄνθρωπος θὰ εὑρεθῇ κατ'εἰκόνα Θεοῦ." Αὐτὸς εἶναι ἐπιστημονικὸς συλλογισμὸς ὁ ὁποῖος ἀποκαλύπτει τὴν ἀδιάσπαστον γραμμὴν τῶν εὐεργετικῶν ἐνεργειῶν αἵτινες εἶναι ἔμφυτοι εἰς τὴν ἀληθῆ συνείδησιν καὶ ἐκφράζονται εἰς τὸν ἰδεώδη ἄνθρωπον. Ἐφ'ὅσον ἀπαλλασσόμεθα ἀπὸ τὴν παλαιὰν, τετριμμένην ἀντίληψιν περὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς ὑλικοῦ καὶ θνητοῦ, ἐνδυώμεθα τὸν ἀληθῆ ἢ νέον ἄνθρωπον μὲ ὅλα τὰ ἐπακόλουθα εὐεργετήματα. Ἡ πάντοτε προσιτὴ Χριστο-ἰδέα μᾶς ἐμπνέει νὰ ἐγκαταλείψωμεν τὴν ἐσφαλμένην περὶ Θεοῦ, ἀνθρώπου, καὶ σύμπαντος ἀντίληψιν, ἡ ὁποία καὶ εὐθύνεται διὰ τὴν περιωρισμένην, διαλείπουσαν, καὶ ἀβεβαίαν αἴσθησιν ἁρμονίας, ἱκανοποιήσεως, καὶ εἰρήνης.

Λαμβάνομεν ἀκατάπαυστα εὐεργετήματα μόνον ἀπὸ ὅ,τι μᾶς ἐμπνέει πρὸς τὸν πνευματικὸν τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι καὶ ζῆν, διότι αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ μόνος τρόπος διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου καταρθώνομεν νὰ θεωροῦμεν τὸ καλὸν ὡς φυσικώτερον τοῦ κακοῦ, καὶ νὰ ἀποφεύγωμεν οὕτω τὰς ποινὰς τὰς ὁποίας ζητεῖ νὰ ἐπιβάλλῃ ἡ δοξασία τοῦ κακοῦ ὡς πραγματικοῦ. Αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ μόνος τρόπος διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου δυνάμεθα νὰ διατηρήσωμεν τὸν ἀληθῆ τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι ὅστις ἀλανθάστως συντελεῖ πρὸς ἐπίτευξιν τῶν ὑψίστων σκοπῶν τῆς ζωῆς.

Ἡ ἐλλικρινὴς ἀφιέρωσις καὶ ἀφοσίωσις τῆς ζωῆς μας εἰς τὸν Θεὸν, ὅπως ἀποκαλύπτεται εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην, ἀνοίγει εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν τοὺς ἀπείρους πόρους τῆς Ψυχῆς, καὶ μᾶς εὐλογεῖ μὲ ἀέναον εὐτυχίαν. Ἀντίδρασις, ὑποτροπὴ, καὶ ὀπισθοδρόμησις εἶναι ἀνθρώπινοι συλλήψεις, αἱ ὁποῖαι οὐδέποτε δύνανται νὰ κωλύσουν ἢ νὰ σταματήσουν τὴν συνεχῆ καὶ αἰώνιον ἀνάπτυξιν τῆς ἀπείρου Ἀληθείας, ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποίαν ἀπορρέει πᾶν ὅ,τι εἶναι ἐποικοδομητικὸν καὶ εὐεργετικόν. Εἶναι φυσικὸν νὰ εἴμεθα εὐτυχεῖς καὶ ὑγιεῖς· καὶ ὁ νόμος τοῦ θείου Νοῦ πάντοτε λειτουργεῖ καὶ πάντοτε δύναται νά γίνῃ χρῆσις αὐτοῦ διὰ νὰ ἐπέλθῃ ἁρμονία εἰς τὴν ἀτομικὴν συνείδησιν καὶ πεῖραν.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1937

Strike Closes Two Stores In Pawtucket, R.I.

Four Others Do Little Business — Girls Seek Saturday Nights Off

Picketing Is Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 12—Two department stores were closed here today and four others so heavily picketed they did virtually no business as a result of a shop-girls' strike which began Saturday night.

With many policemen and a portion of the public in this heavily unionized city in sympathy with the strikers, several hundred women clerks massed in front of the doorways of the stores, making entrance difficult if not impossible.

The chief demand of the girls is to have Saturday nights off. One of their placards read: "You people have Saturday mornings off; we want Saturday nights off."

Another picket sign announced: "Our boy friends want us to have Saturday nights off."

Thirty-six other department, clothing and dry goods stores agreed to close on Saturday nights rather than face the strike which was called two days ago, William L. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island Federation of Labor, declared.

Although Providence stores close Saturday evenings, the shops here have made a practice of opening between 6 and 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

In an effort to reach a settlement, a conference was called for this afternoon between Mr. Connolly and former Mayor John F. Quinn, who represents the store owners. Mr. Connolly is directing the strike in behalf of the Retail Store Clerks International Protective Association, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The Rhode Island branch of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which conducted a brief strike in Providence stores last spring, was described as supporting the A. F. of L. walkout here today.

Maine Factories Ready For Employees' Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, July 12—Elections ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to determine the collective bargaining agencies in 12 factories here and in Auburn get under way tomorrow. Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the labor board, will be in charge. Voting will continue during the week.

While members of C. I. O. go to the polls this week, some 4000 members of the local unions, including the Lewiston-Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, will boycott the election and busily keep factory wheels in motion. They do so on the claim the elections ordered by the board are meaningless and illegal. Although the election was ordered between the United Shoe Workers of America of C. I. O. and the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, only the former union will participate.

In five of the 12 factories the C. I. O. will be voting for bargaining rights in shops which have closed their doors because of the strike which terminated June 27 after three months' strife. They are the B. A. Corbin & Sons Company, Koss Shoe Company, Lumber Shoe Company, C. V. Watson Shoe Company, Holmes Bohr Company.

In five other factories the C. I. O. will be seeking bargaining rights in shops now operating under contracts signed with the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association. These are the Charles Cushman Company, Maine Shoes, Inc., Mascott Shoe Company, Ault-Williamson

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Institute Speaker

Blackstone Studios

Dr. Leroy E. Bowman

Director of the United Parents Associations of New York City, a Member of the Faculty of the Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley

Democracy Seen Challenged By Changes in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 12—Unity has replaced equality as the most important aspect of democracy, Dr. Leroy E. Bowman, director of the United Parents Association of New York City, declared this morning in a lecture before members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College.

Dr. Bowman stressed the importance of group rather than individual accomplishments under present conditions in America. "We can afford to minimize the aspect of equality in democracy," he asserted, "and we ought to emphasize unity much more."

American democracy is not being challenged, he said, by European fascism so much as by changes which have taken place in the United States themselves since the Constitution was framed by the convention in Philadelphia 150 years ago.

"It is not freedom from the overlords of alien customs," Dr. Bowman continued, "but freedom to work together, that Americans need now. Freedom is denied to citizens today as much as freedom was denied before the United States was born. In each case it was and is a new freedom that is sought. The fundamental purpose of democracy is, as it was in 1789, to provide an opportunity to earn a living for every adult.

Purposes Outlined

The purposes and methods of the institute were set forth at a meeting of members of the institute, and its faculty, yesterday morning.

Miss Dorothy Hill, director of the institute, urged all those participating in the numerous discussions and round tables during the next fortnight to see that their own points of view are represented when they differ from others—since that is why so much care has been exercised, and so many scholarships have been awarded, in an effort to get a fair cross-section of the American point of view as awhole.

"Express your own point of view," she said. "Don't be too polite. Politeness is absolutely fatal to a good institute. Be yourselves!"

A call for "intellectual honesty" in discussions was also sounded by Prof. Percy Wells Bidwell of the economics department at the University of Buffalo.

Professor Bidwell urged all members to actually present their own established views and not to indulge in the sport "of debating for

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

One $30,000 Job for White Fund Declared Done Without a Permit

Boston Today

Boston Building Chief Testifies

Edward W. Roemer, Building Commissioner of Boston, today admitted that the Codman Hill Construction Company, working under contract with the George White Fund, had operated without a legal permit on a $30,000 foundation and water-proofing job completed at 194 Boylston Street.

At the same time, it developed at the public hearing today that in the Fall of 1935, the P. J. Riley Company of Boston also did a job of plumbing and heating at the same address for which the George White Fund paid $827. Later, the files revealed another bill for the same type of work from the same company at 38 Park Place.

When confronted by George R. Farnum, special investigator for the Boston Finance Commission investigating contracts authorized by the White Fund today, Lester F. Murphy, employee of the Finance Commission, declared that the bills were for identical jobs, a discrepancy which he claimed could not be accounted for in legal language.

On Oct. 23, it seems, the White Fund received a bill for $989 for installing 75 steel plates in the floor of the Boylston Street building. Yet Mr. Murphy declared that only 38 plates were now in place.

Asked Mr. Farnum: "Is there any doubt about the two addresses being the same?" To which Mr. Murphy replied: "None whatever."

From the Riley job, the testimony then switched back to the Codman Hill construction at the same address. Mr. Roemer was asked if there was any penalty for a company operating without a permit. Mr. Roemer declared that the penalty was a $200 fine on the owner of the property . . . or the George White Trust Fund.

Just before adjourning the hearing until 10 a. m. tomorrow, Roswell G. Hall, general manager of the White Fund was recalled to the stand by Mr. Farnum and confronted with the question, "Why did the Codman Hill Company turn its waterproofing contract over to the Western Waterproofing Company?" Mr. Hall admitted he did not know that this transfer had been consumated, even though the White Fund had in its files two bills from the Waterproofing concern for $230 and $566 for materials and labor.

Mr. Hall complained that he did not have the time to go over every item concerning the management of the White Fund, that he had to leave some of these matters to his assistants. From his testimony, Mr. Hall had not even approved the two bills paid by the Fund.

Asked why he turned the contract over to the Codman Hill Company, Mr. Hall stated that he had heard that Codman Hill was a competent concern. From the two payments made to the Western company, Codman Hill deducted its customary 10 per cent.

Insurance Group Would Liquidate

The State Department of Insurance today began a survey of the affairs of the Metropolitan Mutual Aid Association, following receipt of the announced intentions of the group to liquidate.

The association insures some 1200 employees of the Boston Elevated, and Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles said dissolution would work a hardship on many who had sacrificed for years to make their contributions.

Commissioner DeCelles met this afternoon with Edward Dana, president of the Elevated, John W. Moran, treasurer and representatives of the association. They hoped to evolve a plan for the continuance.

4-Cow Lawn 'Mooer' Delayed by 'Bossy'

By the Associated Press

Newburyport, Mass., July 12

Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis cast a weather eye about and decided this was no day for his four cows to make their debut on the high school lawn.

"Too rainy," he said, "maybe tomorrow."

Newburyport's red-haired chief executive said he would use the cows, acquired at an auction, in place of a power lawn mower, which the school board has requested.

"Why should we pay out money for a mower?" he asked. "These cows of mine now, they'll take good care of that grass."

At first he announced he would distribute the milk among families on welfare but he changed his mind about that.

"They should work for the milk," he said today, although he admitted he had no other plans for its disposal.

Meanwhile, Newburyport residents, accustomed to Mr. Gillis' inspirations, took the latest one in stride.

As one put it, "We'll wait and see if he does tether those 'bossies' on the high school lawn."

Ford Testifies In Insurance Case

Despite a two weeks' recess, resumption by the special legislative committee today of its examination of the defunct Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company was accompanied with as much heat as when it left off.

Only witness today was Edward L. Ford, private secretary to Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles, whose clash with Frank Cohen, financial backer of the insurance firm, over alleged efforts to dissuade Mr. Cohen from testifying before the committee, was the focal point of the hearings two weeks ago.

Mr. Ford denied any attempt at intimidation. He also accused the committee members with being unfair, shouting at Representative Philip Barnet, Republican from New Bedford, "Remember, Mr. Representative, you made a public statement that we'll (the committee) hang Mr. DeCelles."

Representative Barnet calmly replied, "We'll take that with a grain of salt. It never happened."

As Mr. Ford launched into a review of his investigation in Philadelphia, New York and Hoboken of the people behind the insurance company, he was interrupted by Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer, chairman, who emphasized that the committee wanted to hear only information not previously brought out by other witnesses. This also angered Mr. Ford.

Seaman Faces Serious Charges

Edward Brennan, Jersey City, N. J., seaman who arrived in irons yesterday on the American-West African freighter Lashaway, was held in $5000 bail today in Federal Court by United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman, on a charge of wilfully damaging the steamship Lashaway on which he was serving, and of assaulting the captain.

On request of Assistant U. S. Attorney George F. Garrity, the case was continued until Friday, when the crew will be back in Boston after sailing the vessel on to New York City.

Brennan pleaded not guilty.

According to Capt. Arthur W. Phillips, skipper of the Lashaway, the assault occurred at Matadi in the Belgian Congo, where Brennan was confined in the mail room after kicking him.

Captain Phillips' report to United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, stated that Brennan then took ship's papers stored in the mail room, including the clearance papers and log, and started a fire—with a large supply of gasoline in the next compartment, so that the safety of the whole crew was threatened.

The case was heard a month ago before the United Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, who decided that the seaman should be tried in the courts here.

Boston Today

Performers' Real Names Proposed

Massachusetts theater-goers will be very apt to miss seeing the names of their favorite performers, if a bill which State Representative Francis X. Coyne, Democrat, of Dorchester, says he will file tomorrow, should become law. The bill provides a fine of $1000 or three months in jail for each use of any name other than his or her real one by any stage or screen performer, or any wrestler or boxer.

Irked by repeated discoveries that apparently glamorous, foreign stars billed as the countess of this or that, are actually natives of Brooklyn or Hoboken, perhaps, with such names as "Emma Toggle" or "Mamie Hobbs," Mr. Coyne has finally taken action.

"If my bill is passed," he declared today, "we won't have any more of the entertainers who come to us in the names of nobility, to hide the fact that they were born in Brooklyn or in sight of the New York Elevated.

"The majority of entertainers use phoney names to deceive the public. If they do not want to use their real names they should not be allowed to perform in this state—and by 'perform for entertainment purposes' I mean the movie people as well."

The bill, according to Mr. Coyne, includes "mandatory prohibitions of a performer's appearance in this state for six months to follow after conviction."

Pre-Primary Law Repeal in Court

Proponents of the Massachusetts pre-primary law—repealed during the recent legislative session—went to the Massachusetts Supreme Court today in an effort to obtain certain blanks from Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook needed to begin a referendum.

Mr. Cook had denied the blanks to the group, composed mostly of Republican leaders, on the grounds that since the law had already been repealed a referendum on the action would be out of order. Raymond Wilkins, counsel for the group, protested against this view to Justice Fred T. Field of the Supreme Court today.

Judge Field withheld action pending a decision between counsel for the Commonwealth and Mr. Wilkins as to possible future legal steps.

The 11 persons backing today's court plea were Alexander Lincoln, Richard M. Russell, Courtney Guilds, Francis Prescott, John L. Hurley, Frank W. Stearns, Bentley W. Warren, Stephen D. Bacigalupo, Fred W. Steele, Telesphore R. LeBouef, William F. Garcelon.

Puzzling Alien, Problem Raised

Immigration officials and officers of the Furness Liner Nova Scotia had a neat problem posed for them today when the vessel berthed in Boston from Liverpool, Halifax and St. John.

The problem lay in deciding whether Miss Grace Ganett Gladwin was a citizen or an alien. Her story seemed to be that of one caught in the relentless winding of governmental red tape. Miss Gladwin had resided for some time in South Boston and had applied for her first naturalization papers.

In the interim between receipt of the papers and the forwarding of the second set, Miss Gladwin decided to visit friends in Nova Scotia. She returned to Boston today to find that because of various elapsed time factors her citizenship status was in question.

After lengthy examination, Immigration Officer Anthony Medeiros admitted her as an alien visitor. She said she would renew her citizenship quest.

Second deep sea vessel to dock in Boston today was the Cunard White Star liner Scythia with 155 passengers for Boston from Liverpool, Dublin and Galway.

First Sit-Down Claimed in R.I. As I. W. W. Plan

Staged 20 Years Ago in Providence, Labor Leader Says

Not Publicized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12—The much talked of "sit-down" strikes which have marked the Committee on Industrial Organization's campaign to organize workers in the mass production industries is nothing new to veteran labor leaders here who were once identified with the now defunct Industrial Workers of the World.

As a matter of fact, what is believed to have been the first "sit down" took place at the American Screw Company plant in this city almost 20 years ago.

Dr. James A. Reid, former president of the National Textile Workers Union, long a leader of the Communist Party in Rhode Island and now said to be high in the councils of the party in New York, is the authority for this information.

Dr. Reid himself staged this "sit down." In an interview as he was about to return to New York last night, Dr. Reid told how he decided upon the "sit down," but explained it was not called a "sit down" at that time.

First "Sit Down"

The first "sit down," he said, received little publicity because the demands of the workers were met within 15 minutes and both sides agreed "to keep the entire matter to ourselves."

"We wanted to organize the American Screw Company, but the manager in charge was a hard nut to crack. I did not know whether we could do the job that we wanted to do, although we had a pretty good organization.

"I got the boys together and we decided on a plan.

"A committee of 50 was formed, which included all departments. From this committee we named an executive committee.

"I put the matter up to the executive committee and they said that it would not be acceptable, but they decided to put it to the whole committee which they did. The big committee agreed so the next morning I had the boys out with hand bills telling the workers that at 11 o'clock the committee was going into the office and for them not to do any work until the committee returned.

All Stopped Work

"As soon as the committee left their machines, the workers refused to work and they sat down or stood up until the committee returned. When the committee came out of the office they had received a 15 per cent increase in wages and a general improvement in working conditions.

"Today we hear of the "sit down" but it is nothing new and it was used by the old I. W. W. with much success."

Dr. Reid was a dentist in Rhode Island for more than a score of years, simultaneously directing Communist activities in the State. He later became the national leader to enroll textile workers in the "workers' movement" and is now an advisor of Earl Browder, party head.

While in Rhode Island he conferred with Ann Burlak, who was widely publicized a few years ago for her activities during textile strikes.

Dr. Reid said the Communist Party has gone into the background because of fear that its program might interfere with the drive of the C. I. O.

Boston Ancients Aid 'Honorables' In London Fetes

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Sixty-eight members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company from Boston took part today in celebrations marking the 400th anniversary of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, which claims to be the oldest regiment in the world. It was incorporated by King Henry VIII in 1537 but its history goes back even beyond that date. It held its name for nearly 200 years before it possessed artillery in the modern sense of the word. Next year it will undergo its latest change when it becomes mechanized as part of the British army program.

The American unit, now headed by Col. Charles T. Cahill, dates back to 1638 when it was founded by members of the English company who were among the settlers in Massachusetts. It no longer exists as a military organization in the United States but serves to keep the tradition linking Boston with the mother country.

The 10 days of celebrations which will end July 19 include a dinner tonight at which the Duke of Gloucester, King George's brother, will propose a toast to the American visitors.

Naval Reserves Off Aboard Texas

The United States Battleship Texas, with six divisions of naval reserves from Philadelphia and Newport News aboard, steamed away from the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning for Annapolis, Md. She had spent the week-end in the Navy Yard to allow liberty for the reserves and midshipmen in Boston.

Commanded by Captain S. S. Rogers, the Texas is making the annual two week cruise, training the men in all types of navy maneuvers.

Candidate?

© Harris & Ewing

James Roosevelt

At His Desk in the White House

New England Milk Price Boost Seen In Return of Pool

With the New England Milk Producers Association, large-scale farm co-operative, spurring the Federal Government in its plan to revive supervision over the six-state $120,000,000 milk business, other warring factions rushed into the breach of the controversy today with charges that high distribution costs constituted "the fly in the milk bottle" keeping farmers from making reasonable profits and "virtually turning the dairy industry over to the manufacturers of evaporated milk."

First to figure in blasts against proposed federal intervention was Charles F. Adams, vice-president of the First National Stores, who forwarded a chart to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today revealing some "startling reductions in milk consumption not only in New England but throughout the United States." At the same time, the milk expert disclosed a commensurate rise in the sale of evaporated milk to which the man of moderate means was turning, he said, as a defense against the high costs of fluid milk.

Mr. Adams' statement came as New England faced an unusual crisis in its milk industry due to mounting agitation from farmers against efforts of the N. E. M. P. A. to retain a so-called "equalization pool" throughout the district, whereby all farmers were supposed to figure equally in profits and losses of the industry as a whole.

The equalization pool recently caused a strike of the N. E. M. P. A. against two large milk distributors in Boston who withdrew from the pool because they felt it was an effort by the N. E. M. P. A. to control the industry. Under federal supervision, the pool would be revived again for all New England.

Opposed to equalization are such distributors as the First National Stores, H. P. Hood and Sons Company, and the Whiting Milk Companies, who believe they can give their own farmers more money if they do not have to share in the losses of other New England farmers with whom they do not deal.

Hearings on the Federal Government's proposal to return to the New England market as supervisor will be started at once and meetings will be held in various large communities to give farmers an opportunity to express their opinions for or against federal supervision. By a two-thirds vote of farmers, the Government would be empowered to enforce a minimum price to farmers for the purpose of uniformity and stability in the production end of the business.

The N. E. M. P. A. charged that chaotic market conditions followed withdrawal of federal supervision late in 1936. Mr. Adams contended, however, that chaotic conditions have existed for a decade due to the restrictions upon certain distributors, including First National Stores, "preventing them from selling milk at lower prices."

Mr. Adams said he could sell milk at 10 cents a quart over the counters if regulatory statutes allowed him to undersell "less progressive distributors." The equalization pool, he declared, "will only tend to keep prices up to consumers and discourage increased consumption."

Differing from Mr. Adams, the N. E. M. P. A. declared equalization tended to prevent any farmer, large or small, from being forced out of the market. The federal plan, said co-operative officials, would assure farmers of a reasonable return. The minimum price to be paid to farmers by dealers would be seven cents a quart of which one and three-quarters cents would go for transportation and maintenance of country plants.

Here Mr. Adams injected the pointed remark that he could sell milk for 10 cents a quart instead of 13 as now stipulated by state restrictions, and still give his farmers at least seven cents a quart for milk delivered to him. Thus, while the state had laws against profiteering, Mr. Adams saw himself in the light of a profiteer, yet compelled by the state to exact a high price from milk consumers.

He saw no promise of reform in federal supervision which would require appointment of a federal supervisor over the local milk shed. On the other hand, the N. E. M. P. A. believed a federal supervisor in Boston would provide a channel for the co-ordination of warring factions that have kept New England's milk industry in a state of chaos and uncertainty for more than 10 years.

Roosevelt Calls Parley to Help Relief Workers

James Coming to Boston Asking Jobs for Men Dropped by WPA

Political Aspect

Politicians See President's Son Seeking Bay State Governorship

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President and possible candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1938, will arrive in Boston next Friday to offer aid to the 19,000 WPA employees currently being laid off the relief rolls.

Declaring "it is the concern of all of us in the community to give them (the discharged workers) every possible assistance in securing employment," Mr. Roosevelt has extended invitations to national and state WPA officials and local newspaper editors to attend a conference at the Parker House Friday afternoon "to accomplish something concrete at the earliest possible moment."

This "something concrete" Mr. Roosevelt indicated in his letter of invitation is a job in private employment.

John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator, had not received an invitation this morning and would not commit himself on future actions until he learned the contents of the letter. It is presumed, however, the administrator would attend.

Benefit Held Doubtful

Just what actual good will be accomplished by the meeting, WPA officials deemed debatable. Securing of positions in private employment, they said, is something outside the normal province of the Works Progress Administration and more or less up to individual workers.

Mr. Roosevelt points out there will be a reduction of approximately 35,000 workers from the peak of WPA employment in Massachusetts. His figures, however, are slightly in error, for the reduction to be made by Thursday from the all-time high enrollment is approximately 67,000. The peak of 132,000 workers was reached during the severe 1936 flood.

Since that time WPA rolls all over the country have seen a gradual reduction, until this summer when approximately 300,000 were lopped off the lists. In Massachusetts, with cuts on the regular, federal and administrative rolls, around 19,000 persons will be discharged by July 15.

Many Finding Jobs

Although definite figures from WPA statisticians are not yet available, it is estimated that approximately 12,000 persons have left the WPA since these latest cuts were announced June 15, either through their own efforts or because of the cut. It has been explained that as various work projects finish, the men are not reassigned to new work, but are dropped. At the same time, figures show that around 400 persons a week are leaving relief for private industry.

With his coming to Boston Friday to help Massachusetts voters who have lost their jobs, Mr. Roosevelt is seen by Republican politicians as continuing his campaign for Governor of the Commonwealth, the basis for which he is said to have laid during the November elections last year.

They point out that a block of 19,000 workers, containing a possible 38,000 votes, may swing power to James Roosevelt next election day. They also point out that the rest of the WPA enrollment—some 65,000 persons—may be influenced and add another 125,000 votes to his already powerful backing.

Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly has denied he was in the field for the gubernatorial post here. His opponents, however, expect him to make his bid next year, while his father still sits in the White House.

Casey As Running Mate

G. O. P. prognosticators have gone so far as to predict that Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts would be his running mate.

In the meantime, whether public demonstrations such as were projected at the time of the scheduled visit of Harry L. Hopkins, National administrator, last month are planned was not disclosed today by WPA union officials. Union officials at that time planned to stage a sit-down strike on the tracks of the train bearing Mr. Hopkins to Boston until he should accede to their demands of no cuts in federal projects. Mr. Hopkins, however, was detained in Washington, D. C., and the plan fell through.

Fore River Bridge Pay Apportioned

The wages of draw tenders on the new $2,000,000 Fore River Bridge will be paid 50 per cent by the city of Quincy, 30 per cent by Braintree, and 20 per cent by Weymouth, Thomas S. Burgin, Mayor of Quincy, was informed this morning by the State Board of Public Works. The amounts, totaling $12,000 annually, will be added onto the state tax assessments sent to the communities.

The Commonwealth itself will maintain the bridge and pay for the lights on it.

The assessments are based on population and assessed valuation figures, according to Mayor Burgin.

The old Fore River Bridge was administered by a board of trustees, who divided the cost of maintaining and operating it between about 15 cities and towns which benefited by its use.

C. I. O. Unopposed in Maine Shoe Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 12—The United Shoe Workers of America, a C. I. O. member, will be officially unopposed, this week, as the National Labor Relations Board conducts elections in 12 Lewiston and Auburn shoe factories, with Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the board, in charge.

Withdrawal from the elections by the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers' Protective Association left the C. I. O. affiliate with no one to oppose in the elections. The local union which has won recognition in seven shops and is the duly constituted bargaining agency, with contracts in three others, voted unanimously not to participate in the elections which the labor board ordered.

The Week in Maine

While C. I. O. adherents pointed to their withdrawal as further indication that the local union feared it would be defeated at the polls by the Lewis affiliate, leaders of the local union which originated among strongly anti-C. I. O. shoe workers, defended the move as the best strategy they could employ under the circumstances.

Situation Peculiar

Admittedly the situation is a peculiar one. Local union leaders advanced three reasons for their withdrawal and backed their position by pointing to decisions of the State courts and a trial examiner for the labor board both of which, they say, plainly show the labor board has no legal standing in its election order. They say:

1. That in limiting voting privileges to those working on March 24, the date the C. I. O. called its general strike in 19 factories in Lewiston and Auburn, the labor board acted arbitrarily and without legal right.

To substantiate their position, the local union cites the decision of the labor board's examiner, who, after three weeks' hearing here in June, ruled the C. I. O. had made no legitimate demand on manufacturers at the time the strike was called and did not do so until April 21 when letters requesting conferences were sent to each individual factories.

Furthermore, the local union cites the court's ruling that the strike called March 24 was not a legal strike under the Wagner Act.

2. The local union sustains its withdrawal from the election on the ground the labor board has acted improperly and illegally in not providing pay-roll lists of each factory as of March 24, for voting check lists to assure against fraud. Though manufacturers refused to furnish them the information, the local

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

All New England States: occasional showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh easterly winds and overcast weather with showers tonight and Tuesday.

North and Middle Atlantic States: Occasional local showers Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday, then generally fair. Temperatures above normal the first half of the week and about normal the latter part.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	80	Minneapolis	76	96
Bermuda	76	86	New Orleans	82	92
Chicago	78	92	New York	74	88
Denver	86	94	Norfolk	80	78
Helena	56	76	Philadelphia	78	92
Jacksonville	76	92	St. Louis	76	90
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	82	94	Washington	74	94

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 13.
B—Maximum July 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:27 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Tuesday 3:46 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others, 2:30 and 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin"
Andante Cantabile from String Quartet, Op. 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
Symphony No. IV, in F minor
Last Two Movements:
2. Scherzo: Pizzicato ostinato
4. Finale: Allegro con fuoco
Interval
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Waltz, "Estaudiantina" ..... Waldteufel
Minuet for Strings ..... Boccherini
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—

"Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 1:10, 4:45, 7:50, 10:50. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:31, 4:06, 6:50, 9:43. Also "Wild Money," featuring Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 12:45, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. Paramount: 10:04 a. m., 1:31, 4:08, 6:55, 9:43.

University:
"Kid Galahad," with Bette Davis and Edward G. Robinson. 2:30, 6:10, 9:30. Also "As Good as Married," featuring John Boles and Doris Nolan. 1:30, 5:50, 8:10.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Fine Arts—
"Chu Chin Chow," with Anna May Wong and Fritz Kortner. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Arabian Nights' Spectacle" (English film).

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 11:46 a. m., 2:06, 4:30, 6:50, 9:52. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes, 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Modern—
"Slim," featuring Pat O'Brien and Stuart Erwin. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:06, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye, 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Boston—
"Riding on Air," with Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:04, 2:30, 5:12, 7:45, 10:18. Also "Espionage," featuring Edmund Lowe, Madge Evans and Paul Lukas. 10:48 a. m., 1:22, 3:48, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—
"Oh, Doctor," starring Edward Everett Horton. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "This Is My Affair" with Robert Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Metropolitan—
"Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur, Ray Milland and Edward Arnold. 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:30, 11:16. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his Hour of Charm Girls.

South Station Theater—
"Throne of the Gods," Rudolph Friml Music, Smith and Dale, Florida Cowboys. Rhythm of the Game, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"We Have Our Moments," with James Dunn, Sally Eilers and Mischa Auer. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor. 3:35, 8:30, 9:40.

Tremont—
"Great Guy," with James Cagney and Mae Clark. 9, 11:48 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Also "On the Avenue," featuring Dick Powell. 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:40, 9:45.

Music

Adult Recreation Program—
Entertainment by the Beacon Novelty Orchestra under the direction of Albert S. Holmes; movies. Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Pottery by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Kiwanis Club—Regular meeting. Chief Seldon B. Allen will speak on "Modern Fire Fighting." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

What's Going On in the Arts

New England Musical Festival Season Opens

On July 10th and 11th, the current summer festival season in New England was inaugurated with the New Hampshire Seacoast Music Festival Association's fifth annual music festival on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Hobson at Little Boar's Head, N. H. Three concerts were given within the two days, conducted by Fabien Sevitzky. The assisting artist was Lucrezia Bori, late of the Metropolitan Opera, and the orchestra was composed of the instrumental section of the Sevitzky Ensembles. The choral portion of the program was sung by the combined forces of the Sevitzky Vocal Ensembles and the United New Hampshire Chorus, of which Norman Leavitt is conductor.

The program for the opening concert comprised "America" by Bloch. Two Movements from Dvořák's New World Symphony, "Wir Glauben All' an Einen Gott" by Bach, transcribed for orchestra by Fabien Sevitzky, "Deh vieni non tardar" from "The Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart, the Gavotte from "Manon" by Massenet, De-Falla's "Jota," Dubensky's "Tom Sawyer," Eight Russian Songs arranged by Liadoff, "Michiamano Mimi" from "La Bohéme" by Puccini Il bacio by Arditi, Mensaje by Foster and the Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor" by Borodine.

The second concert program listed Fanfares for Brass by Liador and Glarounor, a Suite for Brass Ensemble adapted from Bach by Gordon. Serenade No. 6 in D major by Mozart, for solo string quintette, string orchestra and timpani, a Sarabande by Handel and Complainee by Liador.

The final concert brought forward Phebe Davison, soprano, Edna Merritt, mezzo-soprano, Howard Harrington, tenor and Norman Leavitt, baritone, as soloists, together with Theodor Podnos, violinist, the Sevitzky Ensembles and the New Hampshire United Chorus. This program opened with Mozart's Requiem with trombone solo by Robert Harper, and proceeded to one movement of a violin Concerto by Mendelssohn, the Coronation March by Meyerbeer, Hadley's Enchanted Castle, the Voices of Spring Waltzes by Strauss and the Swedish Folk Song O. Vermeland, transcribed for chorus and orchestra by Davidoff. Frances McCollin's "Nights O' Spring" together with works by Foote, Sibelius and Bloch were also included, but an untimely shower prevented their performance.

Talbot, N. Y.

Stiano Braggiotti

To Appear in "Retreat From Folly," Which Opens July 20 at the Newport Casino Theater, Newport, R. I.

It has always been the hope of Mrs. Arthur L. Hobson, founder and president of the New Hampshire Seacoast Musical Festival Association that these festivals should emphasize the work of youthful musicians and that they might increasingly bring to notice not only youthful performers of undeniable talent, but also the works of youthful composers of unusual ability. Partially at least, this hope was realized this year, as both chorus and orchestra were probably eight-tenths young people, yet the actual accomplishment of each group was marked by distinctly seasoned characteristics. Under the sympathetic baton of Mr. Sevitzky, the orchestra played with a control which was remarkable. Attacks and releases were clean cut and decisive, and while the power to build huge climaxes is not yet fully developed, the group plays with evident understanding of what is expected of it. The various skills it has acquired were especially noticeable in the accompaniments which supported Miss Bori. Entire absence of fumbling marked the work of the group at this point. As for Miss Bori herself, she was in the mood and gave her listeners some moments of rare enjoyment.

The choral singing also gave pleasure, although the tonal balance of the four choirs is not as yet perfected. Artistically speaking, however, one could find little with which to quarrel. Young Mr. Podnos, who is concert master of the orchestra, received the acclaim of his audience with becoming modesty. His tone is excellent and his musicality evident. Of the vocal soloists, Mr. Leavitt proved the most interesting. His voice is of fine quality and is well used. Miss Merritt and Mr. Harrington also sang well, but Miss Davison was unequal to the demands made upon her.

No review of this festival should close without a tribute to the engineer who set up the amplifying system.

G. M. S.

Exhibit-of-the-Week, No. 5

Glass in the Time of the Caesars is the title given to the fifth in the exhibit-of-the-week series being held throughout the summer at the Museum of Fine Arts. The cases which contain these small glass vessels invariably provide a pleasant surprise to spectators wandering through the Classical corridor for the many colors, the iridescence, the varied shapes.

These were articles of utility, made for household use. Like so many small items of ancient usage, they have come into the category of the arts. In the glass there is one feature for which the taste of man is not responsible, namely the beautiful opalescent color. The small glass containers were originally colorless, and the surface changes of hue and opalescence resulted from the moisture in the earth in which they were buried.

The glass was made in three ways: shaped by hand over a core of clay, with blowpipe, or blown into a hollow mold. Decoration was applied in enamel color or gilt, applied threads, and cutting with the wheel. The mosaic, or millefiore glass is the most complex and for some the most beautiful.

Examples in the Museum collection are from Phoenicia, Crete, Cyprus, Syria, Greece and Rome.

D. A.

Marblehead Art Association

The first exhibition of the current season at the Marblehead Arts Association, 65 Washington Street, Marblehead, is the one-man show of etchings and drawings by Samuel Chamberlain, now a resident of that city.

Mr. Chamberlain is author of several books on European architecture and travel, and more recently has published three volumes on New England: "A Small House in the Sun," "Cape Cod in the Sun," and "Open House in New England." At present he is a lecturer on the graphic arts at M. I. T.

The show, which is free to the public, will continue to July 15.

Trailer Tourers Offered a Haven By Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12—With Barrington banning the trailer entirely and Westerly placing restrictions, and other cities and towns indicating they do not desire the so-called "tin can" tourists, the state of Rhode Island has come to their aid.

Louis A. Cappelli, secretary of state, recently announced that his campaign to attract summer visitors here had met with success and more than 4000 persons had written in for information regarding recreational facilities. Many of these were of the trailer touring type.

When the state authorities were informed that several of the popular summer communities were legislating against the trailers, the matter was taken up with the division of parks, parkways and forests.

After a survey, Peter T. Pimental, chief of the division, announced that arrangements had been made for a trailer camp on the state-owned reservation at Goddard Park.

The park, which is located at one of the most popular spots on Narragansett Bay, will be made ready immediately to take care of the tourists who live, eat and sleep in their machines while traveling.

It is said that site could take care of the trailer demand of the State.

Court Proposal Rejection Urged

Urging "rejection without compromise" of the President's court proposal, the Council of the Boston Bar Association today endorsed the adverse report of the Senate Judiciary Committee in a resolution addressed to the United States Congress.

Signed by Bentley W. Warren, president of the Association, the resolution holds, in agreement with the Senate committee, that the plan violates the "fundamental principle that justice in our courts can be obtained only if these courts are not subservient either to the Executive or to the Legislative branches of the Government. The principle admits of no compromise."

The amendment submitted to the Senate on July 2, although it differs "in method," continues the resolution, "seeks the same vicious end."

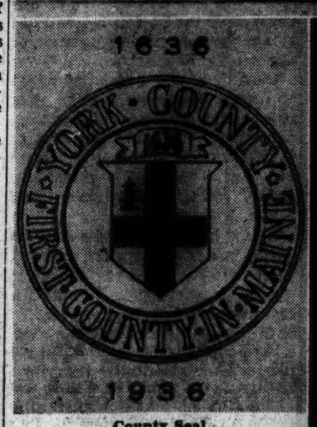
Hard-of-Hearing Children in Camp

SCITUATE, Mass., July 12—Miss Florence E. Risley, Boston lip-reading teacher, is now conducting her Hard-of-Hearing Camp for children for the tenth season. The camp is established in the Boulder House at Rivermoor, Scituate.

Lessons in lip reading and English are given at the camp in addition to activities such as arts and crafts, nature study, dramatics and even music, with some of the children placing their hands on the piano to get at least the rhythm of the numbers performed. Swimming, hikes, and picnics are especially popular.

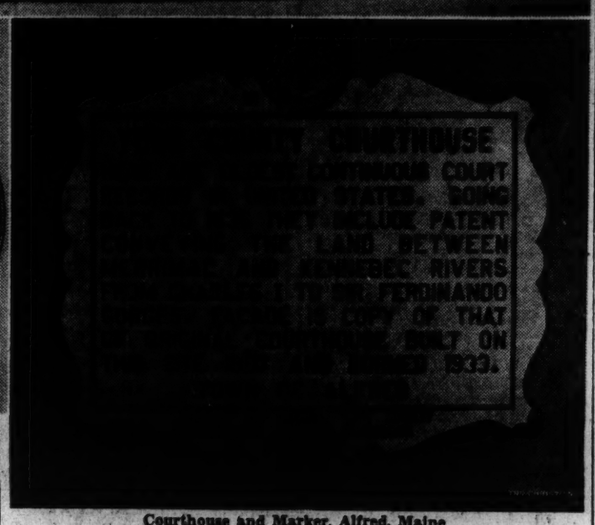
The camp is supported by voluntary contributions of money and supplies.

Records Unbroken for Three Centuries



County Seal

Cross, Red; Shield and Background, White; Outlining, Blue



Courthouse and Marker, Alfred, Maine

Upper—Modern Building With Porch Reproducing That of Early Structure, Lower—Aluminum Roadside Sign Being Set Up by Tercentenary Commission

York County Historic Spot Marked by Signpost Tablet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine — The York County Courthouse in Alfred will presently receive the first of the historic markers for which the York County Tercentenary Commission is paying. It is one of over 70 which the committee for the Tercentenary of August, 1936, recommended to be put on historic spots. Made of aluminum, 42 by 36 inches in size, it will be erected at the top of a tall iron pole and so placed that motorists may easily see it.

The marker bears the York County seal in its original colors of red and blue, and it informs the reader that in the York County Courthouse are to be found the oldest continuous court records in the United States. These go back to 1636 without a break, none ever having been lost by fire or otherwise destroyed, and include the patent conveying the territory between the Kennebec and Merrimac Rivers from King Charles I of England to Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1636.

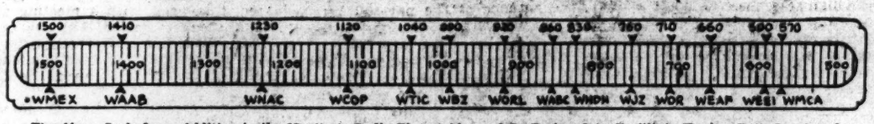
It was in 1636 that the first courts were held in Saco, and from that day to the present, every court proceeding has been recorded and may be found on file in the courthouse in Alfred. Among the records of 1666 is the following proclamation:

"Considering the sadness of the tyms in all respects at home and abroad, this Court judgeth meete to appoy't a day of humiliation to bee keept to affict o'r souls before ye Lord throughout the Western division of this province, on the last day of July next Insewing." Also:

"We present Julian Choyse wife to John Choyse, for a tale bearer from house to house sitting differences between Neighbors Bond in 5 S for good behavior," And in 1685:

"Consented to by the people that seaven men shall bee a suffitient Jury for Tryalls in case no more can be had."

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time-table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Federal Housing	Lucille and Lanny	Carol Weymann, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Eton Quartet	Organ recital	"Dari Dan": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	Sports Revue
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Old Timers' Night	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Onslow	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Ella Logan, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Orch.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Piano duo	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Radio Gazette; Fika	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Supreme Court talk	What Would You Do?
7:45 Boake Carter	John Herrick, songs	"News and Views"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good Time Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	"Jazz Nocturne"	Message to motorists
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloist	Interview by Ruth Moss	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	Goldman Band concert	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Let's Visit": infor-	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	Goldman Band concert	prano; chorus; orch.	mal home interviews	"Wonder Strings"
9:00 Shakespeare's	Goldman Band concert	"Fibber McGee and	George Gershwin Me-	Detective Drama
9:15 "Hamlet": Burgess	Goldman Band concert	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	morial program from	Detective Drama
9:30 Meredith; Wm.	John Barrymore in "The	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Los Angeles	Amateur Hour
9:45 Brady; spec'l music	Tempest," with play-	orchestra	George Gershwin	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	ers; orchestra	Lullaby Lady: quartet;	Cubs-Reds baseball game	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Paul Martin's Music	trio; orchestra	from Crosley Field, Cin-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "Your Neck of the	Nat. Forum: Sen. Carl	Al Donahue's Orchestra	cinnati, Ohio	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Woods": songs; or.	H. Hatch, speaker	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Cubs-Reds baseball game	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	from Crosley Field, Cin-	Dance music
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	cinnati, Ohio	Girls' vocal trio
11:30 B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Cubs-Reds baseball game	Day's End: organ
11:45 B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Cubs-Reds baseball game	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Moe and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Housebost Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Song recital; music	"As You Like It"	"Tunes for Two"	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian news
9:45 Bachelor's Childr'n	"As You Like It"; news	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Betty and Bob	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"With Aunt Jane"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Hymns; B. Crocker	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Song recital
10:30 Modern Cinderella	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Who's Who in News	Viennese Ensemble	"Today's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Hitching Your Hobby
11:15 "Mr. Sunshine"	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Musical program	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Mystery Chef"	News Service	Organ Melodies
11:45 Aunt Jennig; stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	Rhythm orchestra	New England news
12:00 "Rythmaires"	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	Parents Club	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloist; orchestra	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Sunshine Girls"	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Stroller's Matinee	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Stroller's Matinee	Studio interviews	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Jack Berch, orch.	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Orange talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Merrymakers; orch.	Nat. Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills Hour	Mid-day Service: talks;	Club luncheon
1:45 Merrymakers; orch.	Hour: guest speakers;	Marjorie Mills Hour	sacred music	Club luncheon
2:00 Romany Trail; or.	Walter Blaufuss's	"Musical Roundup"	Ralph Guinsberg	Bill Whitley, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Homesteaders Orch.	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	Dance music
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	"Woman's World"	Sport reports	Paul Joyce, songs
2:45 Myrt and Marge	Home Forum: talk	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	Musicale
3:00 "Theater Matinee"	Sports reports	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Organ Melodies
3:15 "Theater Matinee"	Sports reports	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Story of a Song	Kidoodlers; quartet	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
3:45 "New Voices"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
4:15 Drama	Sports reports	"Personal Column"	Sport reports	Sports reports
4:30 "Sing and Swing";	Club Matinee: variety	"Waltz Favorites"; orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
4:45 Carleton Kelsey	program; orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:00 Del Casino, songs	"Lucille and Lanny"	Nellie Revell interview	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Studio musicale	"Choir Symphonette"	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	John Johnston	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular songs	Lowell Thomas, news	John Grimm, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Song Time"	Network program	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jay Freeman's Or.	"Lum and Abner"	Mrs. Albert Morrisey,	20th Century Serenade	"Wonder Strings"
7:45 Jay Freeman's Or.	Gus Haenschen's Orch.	interview; News R'p'rt'r	Concert orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Music Hall: comedy	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Freudberg:	"Dramateers"
8:15 soloists; orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	orchestra; soloists	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Musical Americana;	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Freddie Rich's Or.	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	orchestra	"Court of Rhythm"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop"; informal	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Lucy Monroe, songs	interviews	Crime Clinic	"The Variety Hour"
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Love Songs"; soloists;	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
9:45 Swing School	orchestra	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Andy Iona's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas":	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Richard Johns's Violin
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	with E. Tomlinson	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Mark Warnow's Or.	Harpsichord ensemble:	"Hollywood Gossip"	Andy Iona's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Mark Warnow's Or.	organ, flute, strings	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport reports &	Yankee News Service	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Or.	comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Julian Woodworth's Or.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Xavier Cugat's Or.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Xavier Cugat's Or.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Road to Fame"

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Monday. Exhibition of photography, 1839-1937, lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Also No. 5—Exhibit-of-the-week, "Glass in the Time of the Caesars." Through July 16. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock Saturday afternoon at 2, and Sunday afternoons at 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on Sundays from 1 to 4. Admission free. Closed on national holidays and in August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions. American silver, furniture and portraits. American water colors, Through August 15.

Holman's Print Shop—Original drawings by America's famous illustrators.

Doll & Richards—Paintings of the 70's, contemporary water colors and recent prints.

Boston Athenaeum—Exhibition by Bulfinch and his contemporaries.

Goodman-Walker—Documented research drawings of old Boston by Nellie M. Taft. Also paintings and prints of ships, the sea and ports.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by Alexandre Iacovleff, also early etchings by A. W. Heintzelman; landscapes of the nineteenth-century England.

Goodspeed's—General exhibition of old masters and contemporary prints. Original photographs from Mr. Chamberlain's book, "Open House in New England."

(Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor on Mondays)

Lowell Teamsters Win

LOWELL, Mass., July 12 (AP)—Fifteen greater Lowell coal companies today signed a wage and hour contract with 100 members of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Edward Eno, a union business agent, announced the contract included wage increases, ranging from 15 to 20 per cent, effective August 1.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

World's First 'Broadcasting' Traced Back to Ancient Troy

Homer's classic, the Iliad, records the first example of communication through air by waves of light, a system similar to that later used by Napoleon, and within the last 100 years considered by the United States as a possible means of communication between New York and New Orleans, according to Harry R. Daniel, radio commentator for the Department of Commerce.

In his weekly 15-minute radiocast on America's great industry—dealing this week with radio manufacturing — broadcast locally over WEEI and nationally over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Mr. Daniel related the tale of Queen Clytemnestra's anxiety concerning her husband, King Agamemnon, at the siege of Troy.

In order to receive the report in the shortest possible time, the Queen arranged a system of flares which rapidly conveyed the news of the fall of the city to the royal palace in Greece.

During Napoleon's rule, Mr. Daniel stated, long lines of semaphore towers, stretching for thousands of miles, were constructed. To this device was given the name, "telegraph."

Morse Invents Electric Telegraph

Years later, an obscure New York professor, Samuel F. B. Morse, received a form letter from the United States secretary of state proposing a system similar to Napoleon's and requesting information.

In reply, continued the commentator, Mr. Morse described his invention—an electric telegraph which would transmit messages over wires faster than they could be sent by any visible arrangement, and said:

"It is not visionary to suppose that ere long the electric telegraph will be making one neighborhood of the whole country."

Mr. Morse ran the usual gauntlet of jibes and laughter while awaiting passage of the appropriation and bill accepting his invention, continued Mr. Daniel. Suffering poverty, he waited six years before he could see fulfillment of his hopes in sight.

Difficulty Is Encountered

"In laying the cable and lines, linemen noted," declared the radiocaster, "that where insulation was not complete, electric sparks were thrown from one wire to another. Scientists in their laboratories pondered this problem.

"One such experimenter was a young German named Heinrich Hertz. He placed two coils or hoops of wire some distance apart. One hoop had a small break in it, and Hertz found that a charge of electricity sent a spark leaping across this gap—a spark which somehow excited currents of electricity in the other coil. Mysterious electric waves were traveling through the air—waves which could be controlled, directed, and even measured, like the waves of light. Today radio waves are often called Hertzian waves in honor of Heinrich Hertz."

Another young student, wondering in his Italian garden how he could compel the waves to carry messages, fastened 10 tin plates on top of two posts on opposite sides of the garden—the first radio aerial, said Mr. Daniel. "For a sending set, the young Italian, Guglielmo Marconi, attached a telegraph key to a coil of wire. His receiving apparatus resembled a crude telephone receiver.

"He found that when he pressed the key, dots and dashes could be heard across the vegetable garden-wireless.

World's First Radio Broadcast

"The first use of Marconi's wireless was restricted to ships at sea. One Christmas Eve, 31 years ago, wireless operators at their lonely posts throughout the broad Atlantic were exchanging greetings of the season in Morse code. Suddenly, out of the air came the call CQD! CQD!—the signal for attention. On every ship operators sprang to their instruments, thinking that somewhere a vessel was in danger. Out of the night across the sea came a woman's voice, singing a Christmas carol. It was uncanny. Next there was a violin solo and at last an announcement: 'All who hear this program please write to R. A. Fessenden, Brant Rock, Massachusetts, U. S. A.'"

This single broadcast, the world's first, vanished as mysteriously as it came, continued Mr. Daniel, for Mr. Fessenden's equipment was damaged in the next year by storm.

After the turn of the century, radio developed with greater rapidity, according to the commentator. In 1908, Lee de Forest broadcast phonograph records from the top of the Eiffel tower, following this two years later with a broadcast by Caruso.

The war halted the network of amateur sets which were mushrooming over the country, he pointed out. Under Government supervision, radio apparatus swiftly reached a high point in efficiency. By October, 1918, President Wilson was able to communicate secretly across the sea, opening negotiations which ended the war.

The post-war period saw development of radio broadcasting, hitherto considered mainly an inducement to customers for radio sets. As radio purchases began to be counted in the millions, however, the value of radio time as an advertising medium was soon realized, he said.

Four National Chains Today

"Today four great national networks provide education, music, entertainment and news for the people of the United States. Eight of 10 American families own radios, which they use for an average of four and one half hours a day.

"Last year there were over 50,000 skilled workers in the radio manufacturing industry. Close to 9,000,000 new sets, valued at half a million dollars, were sold and nearly $30,000,000 in radio equipment was sold to customers in foreign lands.

"More than 30,000 radio and household equipment stores are selling the remarkable new 1938 radios. A recent improvement is automatic tuning, which at the flick of a finger locates the desired station. In the future, it may be possible to set one's radio in advance, like a time clock for an entire week and have whatever programs are wanted automatically played each day. The new silent radio transmits a program through the bones of the body, thus making the sound perfectly audible to one person while it cannot be heard by someone sitting only a few feet away.

"The steady development of the radio art, which has already given to the radio owner, such improvements as automatic control of volume and tone, all wave, noise reducing aerials, and high fidelity reception will continue to make available the best radio sets in the world to every American."

Protest Jewish Oppression

A protest mass meeting against alleged persecution of the Jewish population in Poland will be held July 14 at 8 p. m. in the Mishkan Tefila Temple, corner of Seaver Street and Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury. The meeting is arranged by the Boston Peoples Committee Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism.

Store

(Continued from Page 9)

Shoe Company, Lown Shoe Company.

The other factories in which elections were ordered are Venus Shoe Co., Somerset Shoe Co. Previously the C. I. O. won consent elections in five shops.

Mr. Connolly said that although the other stores had agreed merely to close Saturday nights during the summer, he would insist that the six against which the strike was called close Saturday evenings throughout the year, pay a minimum wage of $13.75 weekly and also close on Wednesday afternoons.

The two stores which did not open today were Deahy's, with about 200 employees, and the New York Lace Store, a chain organization, with about 150 employees. In the others, only buyers and floor walkers reported for work, according to the union claims.

Bus Strikers in Conference

A conference was held today at the State House in Boston between representatives of 25 striking bus drivers and the owners of the Service Bus Lines, Inc., operating between Revere and Everett. The drivers struck on Sunday for more pay and seniority rights, tying up service to Revere Beach. Agents of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration hoped to settle the strike.

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Our Delicious BUTTER Will Please You—(Moderately Priced)

Newsprint From Southern Pine Seen Practical at Lower Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, July 12—Whispering tree tops in the great North Woods might very well have passed along a hopeful rumor that would have been encouraging to all forest conservationists, recently. It would have been a message of economic hope to the one-crop cotton farmers of the pine tree belt between Virginia and Texas too, for two complete issues of the Lewiston Daily Sun and Evening Journal were printed on newsprint made from Southern pine.

This was the first experiment with such paper carried out by any Northern newspaper, although in 1933 a group of Georgia papers made a similar experiment.

Wood Comes From Alabama

In the case of the Lewiston papers the newsprint was supplied by the Great Northern Paper Company's Madison, Maine, mills, which manufactured it from four-foot southern pine purchased in Sumpter County, Alabama, and shipped to Madison.

Although the paper made from the Southern slash pine pulp was thinner than the ordinary newsprint used by the Lewiston papers, this was merely a matter of gauging, it was explained. The average reader noticed no change in the appearance of the Sun and Journal.

The experiment proved that the southern newsprint is satisfactory in all practical ways—except in its cost of production, which is still high.

The greater cost of manufacture is due, mill officials explained, to the necessity of using 45 per cent of the expensive sulphite pulp, instead of the 10 per cent customary with northern pulp wood.

Further Experiments

It is believed, however, that further experiments will make it possible to cut the amount of sulphite pulp necessary to bind the fibre together, and if this is done it is expected that Southern slash pine will be widely used in making newsprint.

Such a development would be particularly valuable since the Southern pine grows rapidly and in large quantities, while the Northern spruce now used grows slowly and is not fit for pulp purposes until it attains a good growth.

Up to the present, Southern pine has been used in making kraft paper, but has not been found to have the strength and adaptability of Northern newsprint.

Forests in Maine Cover Nearly 19,000,000 Acres; 10,000 Men Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, July 10—Maine's forests now cover from 15,000,000 to 19,000,000 acres it is estimated, and about 10,000 men are employed in them. The forests are valued at more than $100,000,000 by lumber statisticians.

Lumbering, which was one of the earliest industries established in the State, is still one of its most important. From the early days, when lumber was taken from the woods for the building of houses and ships, uses of the lumber have increased steadily. Now there are almost numberless smaller plants, where various useful articles and novelties are turned out. The larger sawmills and general lumbering plants are still running full blast, in season, and in some cases, on the year-round basis.

Lumbering in Maine dates from about 1631 and the first export of manufactured lumber from the United States was but three years after that. In 1634, the ship Pied Cowe loaded near Thomaston with boards, staves and masts for England.

The lumber business has been followed without interruption since 1631 in the regions of the Saco and Piscataqua rivers. In 1772 the Saco was ascended as far as Fryeburg, where an abundance of lumber was found.

Saccarappa village in the Town of Westbrook was for many years a celebrated lumber manufacturing center which had its beginning in 1829. From its mills came much of the building materials from which the City of Portland was erected.

The best spruce region is around the headwaters of the Androscoggin River, and Maine pulp mills consume a large part of the product of these timberlands.

The Sheepscot River country, now practically shorn of its forests was, at one time, one of the important sources for the lumber supply in this section. It was from these forests that the three masts for the frigate Constitution were cut in what is now the Town of Windsor, in 1776.

Wellesley

(Continued from Page 9)

the sake of debating—simply to win points."

"I really consider debate an immoral procedure," he declared. "If I had my way I would do away with it—especially in high school. If we get the habit when we are young, its insincerity and intellectual dishonesty will stay with us."

Problem of Democracy

Turning to the subject of this year's institute, "The World Challenge to Democracy—How Can America Meet It?" Prof. Bidwell stated: "The problem of retaining democracy in the United States is not domestic but international. You can't control domestic industry, labor and prices independently of other nations."

Dr. Colston E. Warne, professor of economics at Amherst College, and head of the Consumers Union, pointed out the "shift in the focus of interest" which has been brought about since last years session of the institute, by the development of the Spanish crisis.

The great question is, he said, "What is democracy, and are we sure our concept of it is worth fighting for?"

Ask yourself these questions, he continued. "Would you, as a Democrat scrap the army and navy?

"Do you feel that the C. I. O. plan is a democratic idea to be logically carried out—should the majority have the power to dictate to the minority as in closed shop agreements, and so on?

Economic Isolation

"Do you feel a democracy should isolate itself economically?—If the interests of the majority are to be considered on a world-wide scale, should we block the flow of goods and human beings for the benefit of our own group?

"Do you feel that from this same point of view boundaries should be crystallized?

"Where can democracy safely give power to organized authority, and what should be retained for the individual?"

The subject to be considered at the institute, he pointed out, has, since the Spanish crisis, become an issue of prime importance—not merely something for "the friendly mulling over of predetermined convictions."

"For New Age"

Dr. Harry W. Overstreet, professor of philosophy at the College of the City of New York addressed a large audience at a public lecture in the college chapel on Sunday evening. His subject was "New Minds for a New Age."

Each age has been characterized by a dominating interest or point of view, he declared. "Older ages centered their interest, first of all, in the mere matter of keeping alive,—especially in war. There have been ages when the persistent interest was in heaven. The age that is just passing has been business-centered. The new age is different from all these—it is humanity-centered."

Bearing a Cargo of Assorted Sunshine

The Sunbeam of the Maine Seacoast Mission Society

Reconditioned for Active Service, the Vessel Is Flying Among the Islands of Maine Bringing Cheer to Lonely Places

'Sunbeam' Brings Sunshine To Dwellers on Maine Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine—The '80-foot fisherman-built yacht Sunbeam, fresh from its annual reconditioning, is again weaving its way among islands to visit isolated communities of fisher-folk, Coast Guardsmen and lighthouse-keepers in Maine. More than one sunbeam it is, for its arrival at any port sheds rays of hope and cheer and happiness. The Sunbeam docks where few vessels go, and where sometimes there are no schools, no playhouses and no churches.

Supported entirely by publicly inclined persons, this is the fourth boat sent out by the Maine Sea Coast Missionary Society. The first one was appropriately named Hope. It was followed by the Morning Star, then the first Sunbeam and now its successor, the present yacht.

The beginning of this constructive work was in the 80s, when Alexander MacDonald, like a Good Samaritan went to outer Long Island to teach, to help pay his way through college. He realized the plight of these solitary families who were often without the necessities of life. Other fields called him after graduation, but he could not forget the needs of these simple folk, so back he soon went and with his brother Angus began to do something about it, with the Maine Sea Coast Missionary Society, the immediate result.

3000-Mile Journey

Small non-sectarian chapels were built to be followed by schools where none had been, and Hope, the first boat of the society, began its journey from Kittery Point to Quoddy Head, a coastal distance of 3000 miles, with its dozen Coast Guard stations, its sixty lighthouses, and its fishermen, whose families are grateful for reading matter, better home conditions, and, as Alexander MacDonald realized, for practical advice and cheerful companionship.

Since that modest beginning, the society has expanded, appealing to men like Henry Van Dyke who for many years was president. With Mr. and Mrs. Orville J. Guptill at the helm no call is unheeded.

The Sunbeam's cargo of books and clothing, hope and love brings such immediate results, that the Sigma Kappa Sorority has made the Maine Sea Coast Society its national philanthropy, assuming the salary of one paid field worker, Ethel L. Rand, Wellesley College graduate, and paying part of the salary of another one. Volunteer Sigma Kappa workers are often on the Sunbeam and as the boat ties up at some pier act as pastor, teacher, social worker and friend.

Accomplishments Large

The accomplishments of this society are large. A primitive school must be followed by a better one. Parents must be persuaded to send promising children to high school and those children must be adjusted to new environments. One boy wanted to go right back home to his one room hut because he was bewildered by the number of rooms in the boarding house, where he was located to help pay for his education.

This summer the vacation school is again active, established for both work and play. As one Sigma said: "It is a positive joy to notice how handkerchiefs appear and individual tooth brushes bloom," after tactful words of the leader, while as one little boy said: "I never knew any little boy like me could have such fun ever."

The dwellers in these far off places have caught the idea of co-operation and community service. If money is needed for a new gasoline lamp, they put on a play. In a big project, such as painting the church or school, the whole community will take part, and there will be food-sales, rummage sales and suppers until the needed amount is raised.

But much of the best work of the society is done by quiet visiting where friendly chats solve difficult problems. On an outer island where there was a three-man light, there was a trivial misunderstanding brought about by the isolation of winter months. The three families were not on speaking terms. Along came the Sunbeam and in spite of the high seas, the crew made a landing and the cheerful presence of Mr. Guptill together with well chosen words reconciled the three families.

Hooked Rugs Made

The women of these isolated families are not forgotten. As one Sigma said, the women of the various communities are being taught "to translate the green of the pine, the blue of the sea and the white of the seagull's wing into rugs of living beauty," both for use and for sale. The material for these rugs are discarded silk stockings, old blankets, draperies of good wool or soft silk and new wool from factories. The director furnishes the burlap, rags and usually the designs. The rugs are hooked, not woven, and from the pile of rags in the kitchen to a finished rug there are many steps, as the sorting for colors and quality, the dyeing, setting the burlap in a frame, marking the burlap with the designs and then the actual making of the rug.

After the rug is taken from its frame, it is hemmed and finished, and passes a rigorous examination before the trademark of the Maine Sea Coast Society is sewed beneath the border and the rug marked for sale. Not one cent does the society take. The money goes to those who make them, and means better clothing and furniture, as well as a spiritual awakening which follows a financial independence.

While Mr. Guptill is away on the Sunbeam, Mrs. Guptill remains at the society's headquarters at Mar Harbor and waits his daily telephone call. Although seldom in the field, Mrs. Guptill knows the people, for example in one family the man wears number 9 shoes, in another one man takes number 11 and she can tell just where gifts of clothing must be sent. An emergency call is relayed to Mr. Guptill and the Sunbeam is on its way.

As for the Sigmas' worker, Miss Rand, she is busy from morning until night. Perhaps it is a poor lobsterman who has lost his ship in a gale and must be loaned money to buy a new one, or she is helping to form a Girls' Club. Questions pour in on her as: "Will you help me with my algebra?" "When are we to have our next social?" "Granny wants to see you, will you come?"

She outlines plans for young people, prepares sermons for the little church, distributes books from the society's lending library, gives clothing to the neediest, visits shut-ins—and awaits the coming of the Sunbeam.

The Week in Maine

(Continued From Page 9)

union points out, the labor board properly should have obtained a circuit court order forcing the manufacturers to furnish them the lists.

Manufacturers also chided the board for its apparent unwillingness to take the matter to court; charged their reluctance to do so showed the board realized it could not uphold the March 24 election date in a court hearing such as would materialize if they sought the pay rolls on a court order as the regulations of the act provide.

3. Finally, the local union declared the manner in which the labor board ruled eligibility of workers to vote would be determined in the absence of the pay-roll lists is one which opens the door to fraud and illegality.

The board's method, announced by Dr. Myers is simple. Workers going to the polls to vote will be asked to make affidavits that they were employees on March 24 in the factories in which they seek to vote.

Resolution Open

The resolution not to participate in the vote as passed by the local union did not state the local union would not ever participate in such a vote but said it would not do so "until such a time as a proper voting list or payrolls are provided and regular legal means adopted for the conduct of such an election."

None the less, the C. I. O. interpreted the withdrawal as an admission of weakness on the part of the local union. They pointed out the local union lost in its two previous balloting tests against the United Shoe Workers of America.

But the real question raised by the attitude taken by the local union, which would appear to have as members a majority of those now working in the shops, is "what good is the election?"

Briefly, regardless of the elections, the fact remains that the local union has signed contracts in three shops, recognition in seven. Its members have the jobs. Manufacturers have said over and over again they intend to protect the jobs of their loyal workers and they regard in that category any workers hired before or after the called strike who have remained at their benches despite the attempts of the C. I. O. to pull them on strike.

Should the C. I. O. cast its vote, show it had a majority on March 24, of what use will the vote be to its members who left their jobs, went on strike and now find other workers in their places. They cannot very well go on strike again for non-recognition, because a majority never got their jobs back when the C. I. O. called off the strike in late June. This weapon obviously would be ineffective.

Keep Situation Alive

It is such a situation as this which keeps the Lewiston and Auburn labor situation very much in Maine news today.

Then, too, as the scene shifts to the historic town of Freeport, the C. I. O. appears to be encountering still more trouble. In the Lennox Shoe Co., C. I. O. pickets parade daily, but more than 400 workers march daily to work under a closed shop contract with the A. F of L.

Meanwhile, the C. I. O. appears to have failed to interest the labor relations board sufficiently to have it act on the claim the proprietors of the factory forced a closed shop contract with the A. F. of L. on its workers.

With its leading organizers now free on bail after having served about 58 days of their six-month sentences for contempt of court, the C. I. O. is expected to press its campaign more vigorously than ever in Maine. The bailed leaders were accorded ovations by local C. I. O. adherents at a reception for them in Lewiston, last week.

Anti-C. I. O. Drive

While some 4000 gathered on the city commons to watch and cheer them, leading citizens of the shoe city of Auburn gathered and planned an anti-C. I. O. campaign inaugurated, this week, with a meeting at which speakers raised Red charges against the Lewis labor organization. Thus diametrically opposed is public sentiment in Maine toward the C. I. O.

Growth of the anti C. I. O. union in the shoe industry, antipathy of business and professional men toward it and the obvious failure of the textile drive to get underway as expected all attest to a well crystallized sentiment against the C. I. O. Against this, the C. I. O. pits the intense loyalty of its staunch adherents, who, though outnumbered are in many instances unswervingly loyal. To succeed it must obviously launch a successful good-will campaign and this looms as a man-sized job in this rock-ribbed state.

But credit must be given to C. I. O's tenacity. "We are here to stay," its leaders repeat in the face of every rebuff.

Hill of Solid Rock In R. I. Is Charted For Gravity Tests

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12 (AP)—Gravity's pull on one of the heaviest rock formations in the United States, Iron Mine Hill in Cumberland, was being charted today by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The object of the project, part of a nation-wide gravimetric study, was to shed new light on the forces of gravity and on the stresses and strains that gravity is causing on the earth's crust.

Prof. Charles W. Brown, chairman of Brown University's department or geology, said Rhode Island's "Cumberlandite" is nearly twice as heavy as the average crust of earth, four times as heavy as water and contains between 20 and 30 per cent of magnetic iron ore. Natural scientists described it as a chrystalline intrusive rock.

Geologists hoped to learn from their gravity observations the lateral as well as the vertical extent of this age-old formation, and whether it broke through the earth's crust, by some pre-historic upheaval, in the form of a flat cone, vertical sheet, or in pipe-like column. The rock is believed to have originated years ago in the fires of the earth about 60 miles underground.

The key apparatus for the gravity tests is a combination of delicate instruments with a heart of two pendulums swinging in vacuum compartments rigidly set in plaster in twin pits. Variations in the pull of gravity may increase or decrease the number of pendulum beats during a six-hour test period.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Normandie	July 14	Southampton	July 19	July 13	8:00 pm	July 14	8:00 am
*Aquitania	July 14	Cherbourg	July 20	July 13	8:00 pm	July 14	8:00 am
Deutschland	July 14	Cherbourg	July 22	July 14	1:00 pm	July 14	8:00 pm
Columbus	July 15	Plymouth	July 22	July 14	8:00 pm	July 15	1:00 pm
†Bremen	July 17	Cherbourg	July 23	July 17	1:00 pm	July 17	8:00 pm
‡Rex	July 17	Gibraltar	July 23	July 16	8:00 pm	July 17	9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July 23	July 18	4:00 pm	July 18	8:00 pm
President Hoover	San Francisco	July 24	July 19	4:00 pm	July 19	8:00 pm
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26	4:00 pm	July 26	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Monterey	San Francisco	July 20	July 15	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 23	July 15	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	July 30	July 15	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 17	4:00 pm	July 15	8:00 pm

*Special address to France and Great Britain only. †Except Italy. ‡Italy only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

R. I. Has Problem In Paying Bills, But 'in Reverse'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12—The state of Rhode Island has a "reverse" bill problem on its hands. It is not a question of the state treasury being without funds to meet its obligations, but one of having the creditors send in their bills.

Henry J. Lee, budget director, made known this situation as he stated that the failure of creditors to present their bills was making it difficult for him to close the accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30.

"You wouldn't believe large corporations as well as smaller creditors could be so negligent about collecting payments for things we purchased from them during the past fiscal year. We're still sending letters to many of them pleading with them to send us bills which we will pay," he told newspaper men.

It was explained that each year scores of bills are introduced in the General Assembly in behalf of people and firms claiming money due from the State. Most of these are bills to recover damages or other claims not covered in the appropriation bill or approved by the budget director. But many others are from creditors who for one reason or another failed to send in statements to the budget director before the close of the fiscal year.

"We are making a special effort this year," he said, "to pay all approved outstanding bills to private individuals or corporations. There is no need for the accounts and claims committee to be flooded every session with claims that might just as well be attended to now. But we're having a hard time persuading many creditors to present statements now."

The books in the budget director's office are being kept open for a while longer in order that the creditors might comply with the requests.

If the statements are not presented now the creditors will be forced to wait until the General Assembly meets next year and in all probability the accounts will not be closed until next spring, it was said at the State House.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is just the time of the year when the men of the family (and occasionally the women) decide to "get away from it all." By filling the "innards," to say nothing of every available bit of space on the outside, of the family car with all kinds of things that have to do with the art (or maybe you'd call it the business; it's plain work as far as we're concerned!) of camping out in the open.

An Air Mattress Campers' Delight

Time was when even the equipment one set forth with was somewhat crude . . . to say nothing of uncomfortable . . . but that was what made it camping in those days, and men were even known to appreciate home all the more when they arrived there. Only to have that same feeling of wanderlust or what have you creep over them at the same time the following year. Regardless, everything is now built with an eye to comfort, and we haven't any doubt but what the Aerobed air mattress we saw at Beckwith's, at 37 Essex Street, would be a heap more comfortable than many of the beds the campers left at home! For $8.85. And then of course there must be something to this sleeping bag idea, down-filled or kapok . . . only a little over a dollar's difference in price. No groping around for the bedclothes in the middle of the night. Once you're tucked inside you can be pretty sure of the bed staying with you; and you with the bed!

And Those Umbrella Tents a Revelation

Umbrella tents sell for $13.85. They're made up of that heavy green drill with awning. Have a mosquito proof door and window, and a sewed-in canvas floor, 7x7 . . . that ought to hold you. Then you can buy Tuk-A-Way double beds for a matter of $5.65, and tables that accommodate in the same manner for $2.65. And a Kampkook Stove, family size, for $8.95. Just the thing for mother to spend her vacation over!

There's No Tarnish To This Material

Anything that would keep us, or any member of our household, from having to clean tarnished silver, only to watch it capture that tarnished stage the next week, appeals to us. That's one of the many reasons why we like Kensington ware . . . because it refuses to tarnish or stain. And it keeps that silvery luster indefinitely. And comes made up in the best looking articles. Such as the huge flat Aztec platter, which, filled with fruit makes a lovely centerpiece, and sells for $10. Or the pretty Gainsborough Vase with the Regal Blue glass, and a narrow Kensington base . . . for $5. Candlesticks of the low Embassy variety are $5 a pair, and a decorative notebook (for a change) that's right in the room where you want it, and still not out of place is $2. You'll find Kensington all around . . . including Miss Ayer's Shop out in Brookline at 1338 Beacon Street. And they can always order any item you may want that you don't happen to see in stock.

Three-Piece Suits Fit Any Occasion

The girl who starts out in the morning, never knowing just what she's going to do, or where she's going to land by four o'clock, could certainly use one of Jay's three-piece play suits. Because then she'd be all right, no matter what she found herself doing. The whole outfit is tailored with precision, has good lines and made of Lustercale in grand colors. The two-pocket shirt goes with the shorts, and over this is worn the button up the front skirt. Short sleeves on the shirt. The whole thing sells for $10.90. Incidentally, they have a good collection of the classic sports frocks that simply fit in anywhere. For around $12.90.

Doing Tricks With the Handkerchief

You should see the things they can do with just a mere kerchief in at Slattery's. They can make little caps and dizzy-caps out of them for sportswear. It all looks very difficult . . . but we asked the girl to dissect one of them for us and she did, and then put it back together. And we really believe we could make one up ourself; which is mbre than something. Anyhow, one of them is very dutchy, and off the face. All acquired by folding here, and folding there. The other is a little round cap that has a very long topknot shooting right up in the air. Lovely kerchiefs from which to make them up. Inexpensive, too. And of course they'll reveal the trick to you if you ask them.

Hats of Stitched Taffeta and Coel

For mothers (who are definitely mothers, and not competing with their deb daughters who want a hat that looks like a hat . . . may we suggest something on the idea of the stitched taffeta we saw at Wetherns. It's a large brim Breton, made of stitched taffeta, with the new squared crown, and topped off with a not-too-big patent bow. Cool and light. In either black or navy . . and in the large headsizes . . . in case you're experiencing difficulty in that particular direction.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day (Sat.) 397,760
1937 vol. to date 225,360,728
1936 vol. to date 270,260,230

Market Advances Substantially, Led By Steel Issues

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Steels pointed the way for a substantial recovery move in today's stock market, favored issues getting up fractions to around 3 points.

There was no great pickup in volume, however, and near the final hour extreme gains were reduced. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

U. S. Steel was the feature, crossing 112 for a new top on the move. It slipped a trifle later.

Steels Are Prominent

The American Iron & Steel Institute announced current mill operations were up 15.4 points over last week.

Grains dipped and other commodities were mixed. Bonds were without definite trends.

Merchandising, farm implement and aircraft issues were in the forefront of the advance.

Besides "Big Steel," prominent on the upside were Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Marshall Field, Oliver Farm, Deere, International Harvestor, Caterpillar Tractor, Douglas Aicraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, United States Rubber, Goodyear, Chrysler, Electric Power & Light, Borg Warner, Anaconda, Kennecott, Butte Copper, American Zinc, Allis Chalmers, Container Corp., General Electric, du Pont, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, New York entral, Southern Pacific and Union Bag & Paper.

Hesitant were General Motors, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Loew's and American Telephone.

Bond Market Quiet

Activity in Alleghany Corp. Obligations marked an extremely quiet bond market today. The 5s stamped 1950 pushed up 1½ while the 5s of 1949 slipped a minor fraction.

Practically all sections of the domestic corporate list teetered sluggishly with swings held to fractions both ways. A tendency to ease slightly was evident. Trading in Federal loans was practically at a standstill with most issues holding about even.

Rails lacked suppprt. Great Northern 4s and 4½s edged lower and Northern Pacific 4s slid off about ½. American Telephone 3¼s and International Telephone 5s improved minor fractions while Western Union 5s eased a bit.

Foreign dollar loans were inactive. German 7s gained a little while Cuba 5½s lost a point. Canada 4s and Brazil 6½s bettered a trifle.

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Curb market trading was mixed today and volume negligible as shares were confined to fairly narrow lanes. Aluminum Co. ranged up 1¼. Hudson Bay improved a point while Translux Technicolor and Glen Alden gained fractionally.

Oils led by Imperial Oil and Creole Petroleum registered small gains.

Making headway were Consolidated Steel, Eagle Picher and Hollinger. St. Regis Paper and Pennroad were unchanged.

Business Personals

Donald C. Bakewell has resigned as vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Continental Roll and Steel Foundry Company, in which capacity he has served since 1930, to become special representative of the Blaw-Knox Company with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Mr. Bakewell is vice-president and member of the executive committee of the Illinois Zinc Company, director of E. H. Jennings Bros. Company, director of the Coraopolis Trust Company, member of American Iron & Steel Institute, member of the advisory committee of the American Foundrymen's Association, and director and member of the executive committee of the Steel Founders Society of America.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors Corp., has announced the appointment of Frederic G. Donner, assistant treasurer, as general assistant treasurer.

Joseph H. Hazen has been elected a vice-president of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc. He has been associated with the company since 1927 as a legal consultant.

The American - Franklin - Olean Tiles, Inc. has been formed to sell the floor and wall tile products of American Encaustic Tiling Company, Inc. Franklin Tile Company and Olean Tile Company. Malcolm A. Schweiker, president of the American Encaustic Tiling Company, announced.

H. A. Fortington's resignation as a director of Paramount Pictures, Inc., was accepted at the organization meeting of the board, creating a vacancy which has not been filled.

The National Can Corporation, a subsidiary of the McKeesport Tin Plate Corporation, has elected H. L. Buschman vice-president in charge of the manufacturing division and A. G. Hopkins vice-president in charge of the equipment division.

James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has been re-elected to that post for an indefinite period, thus probably deferring the selection of his successor at least until Sept. 1, when he will leave the commission to become dean of the Harvard Law School. There has been no indication from the White House yet concerning whom the President will select to succeed Mr. Landis on the commission.

Proctor, Cook & Co., has announced the removal of its Boston office from 50 Congress street to 35 Congress street. The firm, founded in 1910, is a member of the New York and Boston stock exchanges and an associate member of the New York Curb. The firm also announced that Earle A. Bishop and Griffin S. Fallon formerly of Prentice, Blauner & Brady are now associated with them.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	46	43¾	47¾	+ ¼
84½	62¾	Acme Stl (4)	8	78	75	78	−3½
23⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	20	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24	23¾	23¾	Jul 7
36	28	Addressog (1.40)	2	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 10
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	73¾	72	72	— ¾
5½	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	2	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Alleghany	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40¾	30	Alleg pf xw	1	40½	40½	40½	
40¾	30¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	41	41	41	+ ½
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	40⅝	40	40½	−1
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	4	43	41½	41½	Jul 9
45⅝	30½	Allegh Steel (.80g)	9	34⅜	34¼	34¼	
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	3	17¾	17¼	17¼	Jul 9
258½	215	Allied Chem & Dye (6)	2	236½	236½	236½	— ½
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	4	32⅞	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	62	19¾	18½	19¼	+1¼
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	76½	76½	76½	Jul 9
84½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	35	69	68¼	68	−1½
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	Jul 9
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
52¼	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Jun 29
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	1	93	93	93	+1⅝
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	2	94½	94	94	−1
41¾	20½	Am Bk Note (½g)	9	26⅛	23¾	25½	+2¼
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	5	63	62¾	62¾	Jul 9
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	9	102¼	101½	102	+ ¼
174½	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	165½	158½	155½	Jul 10
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	1	84½	84½	84½	+1½
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	83	81½	83	+ ½
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	12	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅝
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 9
23⅝	13¾	Am Colortype	2	15⅝	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
33¾	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	27	26½	26½	Jul 9
13½	8¾	Am Encaus Til	6	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ ¾
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	8½	Am & For Pow	25	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	42⅜	41½	42⅜	Jul 7
68⅝	45	Am & FP $7 pf	6	54	53	53	−1
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	4	25½	24¾	25½	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	Jul 7
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 7
52⅝	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jul 10
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3¼	3½	3¼	
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	23½	23	23½	+1½
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
58⅞	37	Am Loco	8	43¼	42½	43	+1
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	6	107½	107½	107½	Jul 10
29⅜	18¾	Am M&Pdy (¾g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
1.⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	8	52	51½	52	+ ⅛
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	32	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
87½	49½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	61¾	60½	61¾	+2½
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	3	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	18	21⅝	20¾	21½	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	99	38¼	37⅜	38	+ ⅜
36	06¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	19	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅝
105¾	79⅜	Am Sm & R (2¾g)	39	92½	91	92½	+1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	140	140	140	Jul 10
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	12	54¾	54	54¾	— ¼
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	21	57⅜	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅜
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	−1¼
143⅞	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ½
25⅞	21¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	22	21¾	22	Jul 9
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	169½	168½	169½	+ ¾
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	9	76½	76½	76½	— ½
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	1	79	78½	78½	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	138	138	138	
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	22	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.80)	31	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
107	88	Am Wat Wk 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	19	65	62½	65	+2⅜
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	66	14¾	13½	14¾	+1
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Aor 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	12	51	50¾	50¾	Jun 25
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	86	56⅜	55⅜	56¾	+1⅜
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	80	80	80	+1
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	6	21¼	21	21	— ½
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	24	24	24	Jul 9
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7¼	7¼	7¾	Jul 8
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	43	42¼	43	+1
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108¾	108½	108½	Jul 9
13¾		Arm Ill (.35g)	21	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jul 9
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	55	Armstrong Ck (1g)	34	56½	54⅜	56½	+1½
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
17⅞	8¾	Artloom	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 9
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	27	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Assoc Inv (3)	2	51¾	51	51	Jun 25
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	3	82¾	81¼	82¾	+1½
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	6	97¾	97¾	97¾	
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	12	52	51½	52	+ ⅜
29	17½	Atl G & W In	6	20	19⅝	20	Jul 9
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	2	26½	26½	26½	−1½
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	42	31½	30⅜	31⅜	+1¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	17	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	71	70¼	71	Jul 9
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	2	12	11⅞	12	Jul 6
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	6	18	16½	18	+1⅞
9½	5¾	Aust Nich	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 8
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	28	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ¼
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	25	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loco asd	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20¾	Balt & Ohio	32	29½	29¼	29½	+1
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	2	33½	33¼	33½	
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
43¾	27⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	23	33½	32	33	+1⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	5	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	42	28	26½	28	+1¼
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	3	15½	15	15¼	Jul 8
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	11	25	23⅞	24¾	+ ⅝
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	+2
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	110¼	110½	110½	Jun 28
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M y 14
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	17	21	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅝
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	16	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅝
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	104	93¾	90½	92¾	+2⅜
20	17	Beth Stl 8%pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	3	118¾	118	118¾	+ ⅝
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	+1¾
38	24	Black & Dckr (.45g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¾
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	11	25½	25	25	+ ½
49¾	27¼	Boeing Airpl	85	33⅞	31½	33¾	+1⅝
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	3	43¼	42¼	43¼	+1¼
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	13	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	92	46¼	45	45¾	+1⅜
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	2	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	Jul 10
4½	1½	Botany C M A	2	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	1⅝	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	9	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1⅝g)	30	42⅞	42	42¼	
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	44½	44½	44½	+1½
47	39⅝	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	4	4	4	Jul 10
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17¾	17¼	17¾	Jul 8
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	11	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅜
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 10
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	Jul 7
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	13	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅝
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	6	18¼	17¾	17¾	Jul 10
14⅜	7⅜	Budd Mfg	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	68	68	68	Jul 8
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	11	8¾	8¾	8¾	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	1	34	34	34	Jul 10
65¾	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	12	57	56	56	— ½
18¼	17¼	Burlington Mills (1)	12	18½	17⅝	18	— ¼
35¾	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	17	25¾	25½	25¾	
11¾	4⅞	Bush Term	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30	15	Bush T½deb	1	20	20	20	Jul 8
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	31	31	31	+ ⅜
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	165	7½	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	17½	Byers Co	5	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
34⅞	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
		—C—					
48¼	35⅛	Calif Pack (1½g)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅝
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 1
6⅛	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	77	4½	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	21	15	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	14	30⅝	29	30½	+2¼
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	33	28¼	27	27¾	+ ⅝
17⅞	11⅜	Canad Pac	20	12½	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
61⅞	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	48	48	48	Jul 9
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 7
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	16	7½	7½	7½	Jul 9
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	170	160	170	+2
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	8	97½	96½	97	+1
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jul 9
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	84	37⅜	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	43	43	43	Jul 10
9¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
12⅜	6½	Cent Fdy	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	
24⅜	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 10
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.30g)	3	9½	9½	9½	Jul 8
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	71	70¼	70½	+ ½
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	8	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
63¼	35½	Champ F & P (3)	2	60	60	60	
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 6
68⅝	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	16	56	54¾	56	+1¼
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Jul 9
90¼	67	Chi & Est Ill	1	78½	78½	79	+1
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 8
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 10
6⅜	3	Chi & NW	6	4	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	4	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
4	¼	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15⅛	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	12	12	12	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	8	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Chi M StP & P	1	2	2	2	Jul 9
7¼	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	4	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	10	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
61	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Chi RI & P 6%pf	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 8
16½	4½	Chi RI & P 7%pf	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
23½	16¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	18½	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¾	94	Chrysler (3½g)	104	100⅝	103⅜	106½	+2¾
21⅝	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	4	18½	18½	18½	
10⅜	6¾	City Stores	4	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
40¼	32½	Clark Equip (1.80)	8	39¾	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
44⅜	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	4	41⅜	40	41⅛	+1⅛
28½	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	42	28½	28½	28	+1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	5	170⅛	130½	170½	5+2½
80	56½	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	58⅛	58½	58½	+ ½
28⅝	17⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	9	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103⅝	
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (3a)	8	53⅜	52¾	53¾	−1¼
51⅝	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	4	36½	37⅛	38½	+ ⅝
30⅞	10	Colum G&El (.30g)	62	13	13½	12⅞	+ ⅜
108	92	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	86	86	86	+1
39½	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ¾
46⅝	38⅛	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Jul 6
128⅝	111	Colum Carb (4a)	4	123½	123½	123½	+1½
69½	58¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	63	62	62	+1
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ¾
80⅜	63¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	24	66	65	65⅝	+ ⅜
130	103	Coml I T cv pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	Jun 28
21¾	13	Coml Solv (.60)	33	14½	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
4½	2	Conwith & Sou	26	3⅜	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Conwith $ pf (3)	5	63¾	63¼	63⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	12¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
48⅜	34	Congoleum-Nа (2)	37	38½	37⅞	38¼	+1
19¼	12¼	Congress Cig	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 9
33¾	19⅝	Cons Air Corp	13	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅞	Cons Cigar	2	12	12	12	Jul 9
13¾	8½	Cons Coal	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	28	36½	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
108	90½	Cons Edis pf (5)	5	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅝
5¾	2½	Cons Film	2	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	10	Cons Film pf	7	13½	13½	13½	
13½	9¼	Cons Laundries	6	10½	10½	10½	Jul 9
17¾	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	110	16½	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10⅝	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 10
1⅝	⅝	Cons Text	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
37¾	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	25	30¾	30⅜	30½	+1⅛
37¾	18½	Cont Bak A	3	36½	36	36½	+ ¾
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	3	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
100¾	81	Cont Bak pf (6)	2	93½	93¾	93½	Jul 9
89½	50	Copt Can (2)	17	56⅝	56	56	
25⅝	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 10
42¾	38⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	15	39¾	39	39¾	+ ⅝
3⅝	2	Cont Mot	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
48¼	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	32	48½	47¾	48⅜	+ ⅝
85⅜	25	Cont Stl (¼g)	6	30½	29⅝	30¼	+1½
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	11	63¾	63⅝	63	
135	115	Corn Prod pf (7)	5	157	157	157	+1
10¼	6	Coty	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
56⅝	40	Crane Co	12	46	45½	46	+ ½
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	Jul 10
108	100¼	Crane Co pf n (8)	14	109½	108¾	109½	+1¾
37	28⅝	Cream of W (1½g)	4	30	30	30	+ ½
28¾	18½	Crosley Rad (1½g)	27	22¾	21½	22¾	+1½
100⅝	68	Crown Cork (2)	15	77	76⅝	77	+1

Business and Industry

Income Tax Payments Climb $736,442,000 in 1937 Fiscal Year

Commerce and Finance

Chrysler Salary $16,667 a Month, SEC Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Securities and Exchange Commission has just given out certain information concerning remuneration given corporation executives previously held confidential either because it is "in the public interest" or because the companies withdrew objections to publication.

It was divulged that Walter P. Chrysler's contract called for a monthly salary of $16,667. The corporation further agreed to reimburse him for the rent of his office, $40,500 a year, and for the expense of running it. In return, Mr. Chrysler allowed the corporation free use of his name and assigned to it life insurance policies for a total of $2,891,611, on which the corporation is paying the premiums.

Chrysler Paid $197,569

As president and chairman of the corporation in 1934, Mr. Chrysler received $197,569. In 1935 he got $185,543. Remuneration of B. E. Hutchinson, vice president, treasurer and director, was $63,395 in 1934 and $71,911 in 1935. That of K. T. Keller, vice president and general manager, rose from $68,939 to $78,988. Figures for other officers were not given in 1935 but in 1934 they were paid as follows: J. E. Fields, vice-president and director, $47,198; B. C. Foy, vice president and director, $64,416; W. L. Mitchell, vice president and director, $51,957, and F. M. Zeder, vice president, $68,939.

Objection to publication of sales data for 1935 was withdrawn by the Atlas Powder Corporation. These showed gross sales of $13,086,966, cost of goods $9,695,742, net operating profit $1,148,251 and net profit $1,161,170.

Briggs & Stratton

The commission published similar data by the Briggs & Stratton Corp. They included gross sales $4,864,211, cost of sales $3,023,943 and net profit $1,063,325. S. F. Briggs, chairman, was paid $33,000 in 1935 and C. L. Coughlin, president, $33,000.

American Machine and Metals, Inc., paid P. G. Mumford, president, $35,300 in 1935, the SEC revealed, "in the public interest."

Electric Auto-Lite Company salary data for 1935 were made public after that concern had asked a judicial review of the question by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals and had entered a stipulation for dismissal of the petition, withdrawing its objections. Its report showed that C. O. Miniger, chairman and supervisory manager, received $54,830; E. G. Martin, president, $50,180, and D. H. Kelly, vice president, $35,533.

The SEC decided that information that Charles A. Cannon held 186,218 shares of the common capital stock of Cannon Mills would likewise be "in the public interest." That figure, for the end of 1936, represented 18.6 per cent of the voting controls. It also showed that Frank A. Williams, vice president, was paid $60,000 in that year, Stanley Phillips, vice president, $55,197 and Harold B. Haskins, vice president, $36,142.

Sales data of the Savage Arms Corporation in 1936 were also released in the public interest. Net sales were $3,280,503, cost of goods sold $2,500,115 and net income $245,752.

International Business Machines Corporation withdrew objection to release of 1935 figures. Sales and rentals were $20,602,023, costs $14,120,852 and net income $6,972,356. Corresponding consolidated figures were $21,863,942, $15,231,334 and $7,090,531.

Liggett & Myers

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company paid J. W. Andrews, its president, $95,705 in 1936. Three vice presidents, W. D. Carmichael, E. H. Thurston and G. W. Whitaker, received $92,372 each, the SEC revealed.

Mead Corporation paid George H. Mead, president, $47,212 in 1936. C. R. van de Carr Jr. earned $28,700.

Figures of the F. W. Woolworth Company for 1936 were C. W. Deyo salary, $216,433; W. J. Rand Jr., $123,059, and J. B. Hollis, $96,026.

Eastman Kodak Company in 1934 had sales of $96,828,832, reduced by cost of sales of $57,997,238 and selling and other expenses of $22,185,119. Income from operations was $16,646,476 and net profit $14,503,247.

The General Foods Corporation in 1935 paid $84,000 to C. M. Chester, president and chairman. Clarence Francis, executive vice president and president, got $60,000 and C. W. Metcalf, vice president, $42,500.

U. S.-Canadian Auto Output Up 12 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Increasing 12 per cent over last year, June shipments from United States and Canadian automobile factories totaled 525,983 units, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports.

For the first six months shipments by the industry were estimated at 2,922,264 units, an increase of 13 per cent over the same period of 1936 and the largest first half volume ever reported by the industry, with the exception of the first six months of 1919. The figures include major motor car manufacturers except Ford Motor Car Company.

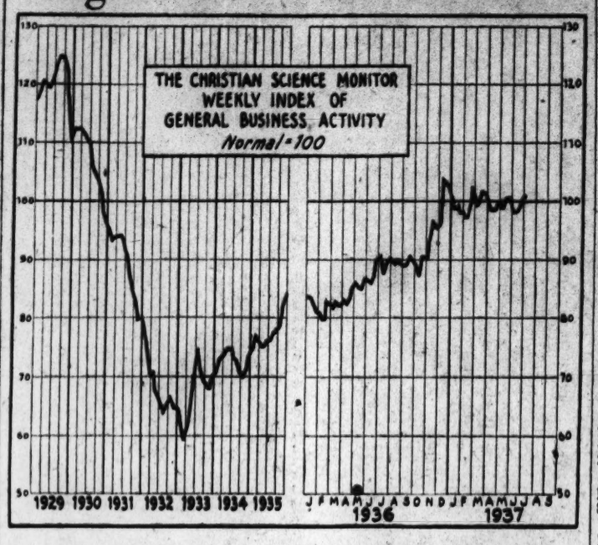
4 Philadelphia Insurance Firms Protest Assets Tax

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Four large insurance companies threatened to move from Philadelphia if the city imposed a 4-mill levy on assets of mutual savings and insurance companies.

City Council passed three ordinances July 8, making the tax retroactive to July 1.

The protesting companies, which said they first would ask Mayor S. Davis Wilson to veto the tax, were: the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund.

Monitor's Weekly Index Shows Slight Advance in Past Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1936
1937

Increases in two components of The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business and a very slight drop in the third resulted in a small advance in the index for the week ended July 3. On July 3 the index registered 100.9 (prel.), as against 100.2 on June 26 and 90.5 on July 4, 1936.

Miscellaneous carloading increased over the preceding week and maintained a substantial gain over the corresponding week of last year.

Production of electricity for the week showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous week but a substantial gain over a year ago.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City showed a good gain. Observance of the July Fourth holiday and some vacation idleness brought the national steel operating rate down 3¼ points to 74 per cent of capacity for last week as a whole. The general expectation is that the fall will bring a renewed volume of buying and that this is likely to appear before present backlogs have been cleared, thus bridging the summer lull.

Automobile production showed effect of the approaching end of the 1937 model season, with total output of 100,981 cars, compared with 122,890 the preceding week. Ford was the only producer holding to the previous rate, with 27,172 compared with 27,210 the previous week.

Hot weather needs and the attraction of special clearance sales caused the retail trade to hit a faster pace. Buoyed by well-attended trade shows in several principal markets, most branches of the wholesale trade also shifted to higher gear during the week.

Wholesale commodity prices again increased in the week of July 3, advancing 0.6 per cent over the previous week. The U. S. Department of Labor index now stands at 87.2 per cent of the 1936 level. It is 9.7 per cent above the like week of 1936.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long term trend:

	July 3* 1937	June 26 1937	July 4 1936
Combined index	100.9	100.2	90.5
Bk de's outside NYC	99.8	99.3	90.4
Elec power prod	101.6	101.7	89.3
Misc carloadings	100.4	99.5	91.9

*Preliminary.

Lehman Corp. Share Asset Value Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehman Corp. reports the net asset value of its 2,081,580 capital shares resulting from the recent three-for-one split-up as $40.18 a share, as of June 30, last. The figure is after dividends aggregating $4.75 a share for the fiscal year, and after normal federal and state taxes and management compensation, both computed upon unrealized appreciation, but before allowance for federal excess profits tax and undistributed profits surtax. Corresponding net asset value a year earlier was $39.75 a share after adjustment giving effect to the three-for-one split-up.

Net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, including net realized profits on investments, computed on the basis of average cost, totaled $12,497,339. Dividends declared and paid during the year aggregated $9,790,167.

Steel's Shipments At Eight-Year Top

NEW YORK (AP)—June shipments of finished steel products reported by United States Steel Corp. totaled 1,268,550 tons, the largest for any June since 1929, when shipments were 1,385,506 tons. June shipments showed a decline of 35,489 tons under May but were 382,485 tons above June, 1936. For the first six months of 1937 shipments totaled 7,614,274 tons, an increase of 2,582,924 or 51 per cent over the similar 1936 period.

The eight-year top for June production was attributed in some steel quarters to the fact that United States Steel had not been affected by labor stoppages in June as had some of its competitors.

Zinc Price Is Advanced On Out-of-Season Demand

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading producers of zinc have advanced the price $5 a ton, to seven cents a pound from 6.75 cents at East St. St. Louis.

The advance is ascribed to rising contra-seasonal demand and depletion of domestic supplies during June. The 6.75 cents price has ruled since early in April.

Kroger Grocery Net Up

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company reports that despite the flood and a sharply higher operating cost, net profit for the 24-week period ended June 19, last, amounted to $1,397,810 as compared with $984,840 for the similar period of 1936. The figure was equal to 77 cents a common share, compared with 54 cents a year ago.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In one of those surprising shifts characteristic of Wall Street, everything suddenly last week took a turn for the better—stocks in particular, but bonds also did well and commodities are on a fairly sharp upgrade again. And brokerage houses were pleased to experience a sharp increase in volume of business.

Stock prices have conclusively broken through the top side of the range in which they had been descending since the end of March, definitely abandoning the zig-zag pattern which was becoming a fixed habit. As a result, sentiment has turned decidedly bullish and it seems to be a general conviction that the market, in resuming the uptrend of the last two years, will certainly pass the previous March highs by the end of the year. Upturn in the industrials was decidedly "confirmed by the rails," and even the lowly utilities staged their best rally in months.

C. I. O. Defeat Bullish

Principal reason given for the sharp rally was the obvious discomfiture of the C. I. O. by the independent steel companies and the apparent acceptance by the Administration of the fact that public sentiment seems to have turned against the union. Coupled with this was the prospect that even the compromise Supreme Court bill may be halted and that Congress may go home without enacting any more anti-business legislation of importance. The strength in the utilities was thought significant because their fortunes are roughly considered to vary inversely with the fortunes of the present Administration.

On the other hand, there was no outstanding news during the week to affect the market and some traders point to its rapid rise as evidence of the "thinness" of the market, allegedly induced by federal regulation. On the other hand a rapid rise in share prices following a long dullness is by no means novel. It occurred in the summer of 1933 when stocks climbed out of the bottom of the bear market before traders realized the country was going Democratic.

The report of the Pierce committee favoring higher commission rates continues one of the chief subjects of discussion in brokerage circles. The way feelings now run, a long and bitter fight will probably ensue. The odd-lot dealers such as Jacquelin & De Coppet, De Coppet & Doremus, and Carlisle, Mellick, will in all probability oppose vigorously the plan to increase odd-lot commissions disproportionately to full-lot commissions. All those houses who do a large business with odd-lot speculators will oppose it.

The Brokerage Fee Problem

On the other hand some large wire houses who have a large business in odd-lot investment, particularly with banks, will support the move, presumably on the ground that the higher commissions will benefit them without curtailing business. The "small fry" of the exchange membership—men whose capital consists only of a few hundred thousand dollars—will for the most part probably oppose all three of the major changes proposed—the higher rates, the disproportionate increase in odd-lot rates, and the transfer of commission fees from the constitution of the exchange to the rules of the governing committee.

Firms which do a large "board-room" business would be particularly hit, for it is here that the largest proportion of odd-lot transactions originate, bigger speculators and investors generally calling up from outside unless favored by the house with a special room and ticker on account of the volume of business they provide.

One leading fear is that higher rates will drive business to the smaller exchanges or to the over-the-counter market. The Curb is considering higher rates.

Incidentally the evidence of recent weeks is that the odd-lot trader is not so unsophisticated as he is often supposed to be. SEC figures released on odd-lot trading show more purchases than sales in recent weeks.

Mid-year reports of the local banks showed mixed trends with no clear evidence of the degree to which operating earnings and portfolio appreciation will affect full-year earnings. The weekly member bank reports indicate that, in the last 12 months the local banks have substantially decreased their investments while member banks outside New York have been showing increases.

Gold Influx Continues

"Money in circulation" for the country made its usual seasonal increase over the Fourth of July but in recent months it has not been increasing as it did last year. In consequence, while in the winter it was over $600,000,000 ahead of the previous year it is now less than $300,000,000 ahead. Less money in circulation used to mean that the public had taken to checking accounts, and was a sign of confidence and prosperity. The circulation of the Bank of England is reaching steadily new high levels this year and the circulation of the Bank of France is near peak levels. The cause may be the hoarding of notes in France, both of the English and the French central bank.

The influx of gold continues, about $50,000,000 having come in last week and $60,000,000 being reported on the way. However, some tapering in the flow is expected for the rest of the summer, as indicated by the higher price of gold in the London market which, with the rise in sterling, has at least temporarily wiped out the profit in gold shipments to the American Treasury. There is some talk of the U. S. Treasury swapping some of its gold for some of the Federal Reserve's holdings of government securities, as the British Exchange Fund has on occasions sold gold to the Bank of England's Issue Department and received securities in exchange instead of currency or a deposit in the Banking Department. However, the Banking Act of 1935 continued the prohibition on direct dealings between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks. Just what the gold-for-silver deal between Mr. Morgenthau and the Chinese government means no one seems to know or care in Wall Street.

Commodity Sentiment Better

The bond market was quiet. The Dow-Jones' index of 40 bonds has now virtually made up all its sharp June loss, making a very curious chart picture. Some bankers here say that the tip-off on the recent rally in security prices came in the new issues market when a couple of the offerings of recent weeks dipped temporarily into the guaranteed-investment market, promptly rallied and went to a substantial premium over the syndicate price. The absence of offerings last week was attributed in part of the Monday holiday, and in part to the fact that improvement has come so suddenly that several issues are still in the 20-day waiting period.

Commodity sentiment is substantially better. Wheat is up on a short crop in Canada. Cotton rallied when the government acreage estimate was below private estimates. Rubber export quotas were not fully met during the first half, while consumption has stayed persistently over the 50,000-ton monthly level, which means that if consumption holds up during the second half and a tight inventory position develops, the International Rubber Regulation Committee can do nothing about it because the second-half quota has already been raised to 90 per cent (against 75 per cent in the first quarter, 80 per cent in the second).

Hides are said to be in strong position, and speculative interest in cocoa is reviving. Tin producers, like rubber producers, are falling behind their quotas; the Dutch lost a dredge in the North Sea this year and so are short of equipment for sluicing of tin ore of the Malayan mud. Commodity houses hope the Stock Exchange raises its commissions so more traders will switch to commodities.

The C. I. O. has started its threatened drive to organize Wall Street brokerage houses. Weekly street meetings are held in the center of the district on Wednesday noon. They will have easier going if the market volume holds up. Brokers pay very well when times are good, and poorly when times are poor. The fact that there are several hundred houses to organize, plus the personal relations that prevails in most houses between partner and employee, will make labor organization difficult.

Income Tax Nets 46 P. C. of U. S. Internal Revenues

WASHINGTON (AP)—Income tax payers provided 46 per cent of all internal revenue receipts during the fiscal year ended July 1.

In announcing this, treasury officials added that in the previous fiscal period, income tax receipts accounted for 40 per cent of all collections.

The officials attributed the increase to improved business, which always causes a prompt jump in income tax revenues, the new surtax on undistributed corporate profits and higher surtax rates on individuals.

Internal revenue collections totaled $4,852,504,000 over the previous year. Income tax receipts climbed $736,442,000 to $2,149,381,000.

Last year, individuals replaced corporations as the largest payers of income taxes. From individuals, $1,094,492,000 was collected, and from corporations, $1,054,888,000.

In the previous year, individuals paid $674,416,000 and corporations $738,522,000.

This switch, authorities said, may have resulted in part from operation of the undistributed profits tax.

Under this levy, corporations may escape surtaxes on profits by distributing the profits to security holders. Many did this, increasing the incomes of their stockholders and making the latter subject to higher taxes.

Among other taxes last year, liquor levies provided $592,301,000, an increase of $66,878,000 over the previous fiscal period. Excess profits taxes increased $10,457,000 to $24,967,000 and miscellaneous levies rose $124,407,000 to $1,620,000,000.

Social security taxes became effective for the first time in the 1937 fiscal year, yielding $265,755,000.

Among individual states, New York continued to be the most important source of federal revenue, providing $976,200,000 in all the internal categories. This was about one-fifth of aggregate receipts.

North Dakota remained the lowest income producer, paying $1,307,000 in the last fiscal period.

Collections of all internal revenue taxes for 1937 and 1936 by states were reported as follows:

	1937	1936
Alabama	$10,481,821	$8,364,880
Arizona	3,155,747	1,902,363
Arkansas	5,977,916	3,589,442
California	291,916,794	191,047,417
Colorado	22,051,027	16,734,562
Connecticut	74,828,382	46,089,049
Delaware	63,081,416	38,892,382
Florida	35,385,513	29,866,469
Georgia	20,431,147	16,377,547
Hawaii	11,630,487	7,960,700
Idaho	3,079,997	2,071,608
Illinois	405,150,743	272,756,078
Indiana	87,618,179	66,486,494
Iowa	18,583,803	13,758,531
Kansas	17,310,400	11,907,381
Kentucky	110,436,569	90,706,010
Louisiana	33,745,341	26,719,334
Maine	10,768,400	7,995,684
Maryland	109,649,053	81,990,898
Massachusetts	156,414,634	121,325,597
Michigan	267,486,936	183,702,635
Minnesota	58,192,612	41,237,829
Mississippi	4,013,886	2,611,665
Missouri	105,631,515	77,949,997
Montana	5,182,000	4,401,028
Nebraska	14,018,533	9,318,595
Nevada	3,399,613	2,267,379
New Hampshire	6,902,266	4,214,859
New Jersey	189,725,026	144,979,890
New Mexico	1,836,063	1,174,860
New York	976,200,712	775,744,135
North Carolina	310,990,302	282,632,205
North Dakota	1,307,083	1,037,971
Ohio	268,171,429	189,118,293
Oklahoma	50,765,961	44,893,672
Oregon	10,834,594	8,877,413
Pennsylvania	397,326,915	301,250,387
Rhode Island	23,610,452	21,827,581
South Carolina	7,878,873	5,252,153
South Dakota	1,609,353	1,268,203
Tennessee	32,236,725	17,284,852
Texas	102,182,979	79,376,027
Utah	5,718,054	4,062,996
Vermont	3,210,008	2,695,011
Virginia	176,269,488	150,223,916
Washington	28,237,347	18,706,017
West Virginia	18,123,290	12,949,647
Wisconsin	80,961,099	57,899,799
Wyoming	2,301,835	1,705,991
Philippine Islands	326,835	380,325
Customs (excise tax from imported liquors	33,480,156	19,958,488
Post office (sales of documentary and potato stamps)	4,102,744	3,302,189
Totals	$4,852,504,106	$3,320,908,381

SEC Moves to Cut Verbose Reports Sent In by Filers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Harold H. Neff, director of the division of forms and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission has outlined in his opinion how bankers and investment houses can simplify and condense the prospectuses which they are required to file with the SEC in connection with security issues.

Mr. Neff not only outlined the shortcomings of many prospectuses which have been received by the SEC but he actually showed how to effect the desired condensation by taking a 2100-word prospectus received by the commission and "boiling it down" to 350 words.

Mr. Neff's opinion included both the original and abbreviated prospectuses which the commission made public in answer to inquiries by the Investment Bankers Conference, Inc., and others.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Neff, "that in many instances prospectuses have been so long and cumbersome as partially to destroy their usefulness. The technical description of securities has often contributed to this undue length."

In the case of the sample prospectus which he condensed for illustrative purposes, Mr. Neff said that because of the excess technical verbiage "the important statements do not stand out; are obscured in a mass of detail."

"The prospectus," he asserted, "is designed to be read by people making business judgments. Meticulousness, which lawyers use in such documents as corporate indentures, is out of place in a prospectus. The resulting verbiage is without meaning except to those skilled in legalistic language. Notwithstanding, the description of securities in prospectuses has at times consisted of virtual extracts taken from the underlying documents.

"Such a presentation would seem to serve little purpose even for lawyers and technicians, since they would undoubtedly prefer to consult the original instruments, which are on file, for details in which they may be interested."

World's Silver Output In May on Larger Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World production of silver during May, excluding Mexico, was 14,872,000 fine ounces, compared with 14,774,000 in April bringing production for the first five months to 73,372,000 ounces, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. United States silver production during May totaled 5,280,000 fine ounces, against 5,431,000 in April, making total production for the first five months 26,573,000 ounces.

Silex Earnings Up Sharply

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Silex Company, reports net earnings for the first six months of 1937 of $154,126, after normal Federal taxes and subject to year-end adjustments, compared with $89,049 for the corresponding period in 1936. There are presently outstanding 215,000 shares of no par value common stock.

Retail Advertising Up 18 P. C. in Week

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The publication Advertising Age reports retail display advertising in newspapers in 78 cities increased 18.7 per cent for the week ended July 3, over the corresponding period of 1936.

Increases were shown in 24 of the first 27 weeks of 1937.

Newspapers in the 78 cities carried a total of 18,540,904 lines for the reported week against 15,619,857 lines for the corresponding week last year, a gain of 2,921,047 lines.

Best Industrial Hourly Wage That Paid Tire Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The highest average hourly wage rate paid by any major American industry is in auto tire manufacturing, while the lowest is in the cotton goods industry, according to data just published by the Standard Statistics Company of New York in a survey covering 38 important industries as of March, 1937, and comparing the wages with those paid in the depths of the depression, June, 1933. It is interesting to note that cotton goods workers obtained the greatest wage advance during the period under consideration, while those in printing and publishing showed the smallest increase. In one case, that of aircraft manufacturing, employees actually had smaller wages last March than four years before.

The following table shows hourly wage rates in March, 1937, and percentage of wage increases from June, 1933, in 38 major industries:

	Hourly Wage March 1937 Cents	P.C. Rise from June, 1933
Auto Tires	93.0	60.8
Petroleum refining	88.3	39.3
Automobiles	85.7	51.4
Printing & publishing	84.9	6.3
Telephone & Telegraph	81.8	15.1
Electricity & Gas	81.4	31.5
Beverages	80.7	34.5
Shipbuilding	79.0	42.3
Coal mining	78.7	23.8
Office equipment	78.4	36.5
Iron & Steel	74.8	55.2
Chemicals	71.0	31.0
Machine tools	69.1	38.9
Metal mining	68.1	44.5
Locomotives	67.0	35.1
Soap	66.7	33.3
Farm implements	66.6	46.1
Electric equipment	66.4	28.1
Glass	65.6	46.6
Paints	63.5	35.3
Aircraft	62.6	*4.3
Cement	62.2	53.6
Cane sugar refining	60.8	38.2
Meat packing	60.6	45.1
Leather	59.1	44.4
Carpet and rugs	59.1	52.7
Paper	58.8	39.1
Radio	58.0	46.6
Baking	55.8	30.7
Flour	54.9	32.9
Retail trade	53.5	32.1
Woolen goods	53.5	53.8
Furniture	48.8	51.3
Lumber	48.5	61.2
Canning	44.7	44.2
Silk and rayon goods	43.6	43.1
Cigars and cigarettes	42.4	43.7
Cotton goods	39.0	71.8

*Decrease.

While these wage rates and their relative increase during the recovery are significant, another highly important factor enters into the picture as an indication of the ability of corporations in any given industry to increase wages further. This is the relative importance of labor costs entering into the value of product or of sales totals.

It may be readily seen that a 10 per cent increase in wages in an industry in which labor costs are only 9.1 per cent of the value of the product, which is the case with the manufacture of automobiles, is of much less moment than in coal mining where labor pay roll makes up 55 per cent of the value of product. In the case of automobiles, costs would be increased about 1 per cent; in the case of coal mining, the advance in costs would be more than 5 per cent.

These are extreme instances but the same principle holds good where the disparity is not so great. In the manufacture of office and business equipment, for instance, wage costs are around 31 per cent of the value of product. A 10 per cent wage increase here means a 3 per cent increase in costs. On the other hand, the manufacturer of locomotives pays out in wages about 16 per cent of the value of product. The increase in costs is 1.6 per cent or only a little more than half that of the business equipment maker.

Tri-Continental's Asset Value Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Tri-Continental Corporation reports as of June 30, last, net assets of $51,702,642, equivalent to $265.27 a share of preferred stock, and $10.32 a share of common. Net assets as of Dec. 13, 1936, were equivalent to $305.64 a share of preferred stock and to $12.89 a common share.

In the six months ended June 30, last, the corporation realized profits of $1,405,533 on sales of securities, after normal federal income tax. Income from interest, dividends, fees and commissions was $1,380,809, and net income after expenses, charges and taxes was $915,858.

Investments on June 30, carried at a cost of $41,703,125, had a fair or market value of $48,752,611, or $7,049,486 in excess of cost after allowing $927,000 income tax on unrealized appreciation. Gross assets were $55,566,579, based on market values, composed of $5,886,968 cash and receivables, $9,807,591 bonds and preferred stocks, $38,786,100 common stocks, and $1,085,920 interest in subsidiaries.

Farm Egg Production Is Best Since Record Kept

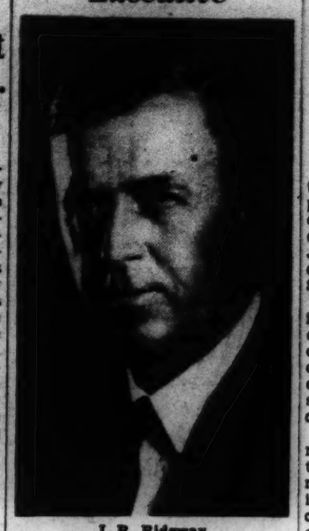
WASHINGTON (AP) — United States agriculture department records show a continued high rate of egg production by farm flocks. The indicated production by farm flocks on July 1, the department reported, was about 2 per cent higher than at the similar time a year ago. This was the highest production per 100 hens for the month in the 13-year period for which the department has records. Records also were set for the two preceding months.

Reflecting the high price of feed, the department reported a 19 per cent decrease in the number of young chickens in farm flocks on July 1—the smallest number of young chickens in 13 years.

Water Service Companies

NEW YORK (AP)—Water Service Companies, Inc., has called for redemption at 102 on Sept. 1 all of its collateral trust 5 per cent bonds, series of 1942, and has made arrangements whereby holders may obtain payment immediately upon surrender of the bonds at the principal office of the Bankers Trust Company, New York.

Executive



J. R. Ridgway

President of the Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis

Investors Syndicate Resources Now Over $100,000,000 Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—Investors Syndicate, of this city, is celebrating its forty-third year, by announcing that its resources have passed the $100,000,000 mark.

Through depressions, panics and booms since it was chartered July 10, 1894, the company has experienced a steady and consistent growth, as reflected by the figures released by the company.

The present management, under the presidency of J. R. Ridgway, acquired the company Sept. 30, 1935, at which time it had total resources of $12,240,924, with a capital, surplus and reserve of $1,210,440. As of June 30, 1937, resources had reached $101,184,527, with cash and marketable securities aggregating $23,923,689, and capital, surplus and reserve of $8,800,905.

Under the present management, the company's total resources have increased 7.6 times, and capital, surplus and reserve have increased fivefold.

During this same period since Dec. 31, 1925, the company has disbursed to holders of its investment contracts a total of $71,091,218.

Since the start of the depression, resources of the company have grown from total of $32,206,338 as of Dec. 31, 1929 to over $100,000,000 at the present time. More than 300,000 people in all walks of life now hold Investors Syndicate contracts.

Conventions Held In New York Draw Total of 550,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the 12 months ended April 30 a total of 727 conventions, trade exhibitions and selling shows held here attracted a total attendance of 550,000, according to the annual report of the convention bureau of the Merchants Association.

"The men and women who visited New York on account of these events," the report said, "left behind them at least $50,000,000, every cent of which immediately flowed into channels of local distribution in all lines of business.

"But for transcending the vast sum represented by their transient expenditures are the lasting business connections they formed, the new accounts they opened, the orders they have already placed and will continue to address to New York merchants, and the consequences of the good-will engendered among them because of their experiences here."

The general character and chronology of the conventions held in New York during the period from May 1, 1936, to April 30, 1937, is summarized in the report as follows:

Date	Int'l and Nat'l	York State	Monthly Total
May, 1936	48	15	63
June, 1936	52	6	58
July, 1936	27	2	29
Aug. 1936	24	3	27
September, 1936	48	3	51
October, 1936	59	10	69
November, 1936	53	5	58
December, 1936	75	9	84
January, 1937	103	11	114
February, 1937	61	7	68
March, 1937	39	4	43
April, 1937	55	8	63
	644	83	727

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Sublet for summer, large studio; 2 pianos, kitchenette, bath, unusually cool. Kon. 1283 or Box P-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 35 West 82nd Street—Modern, newly decorated, 5 rooms, bath, piano; permanent; excellent transit; near churches. BARRERE.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, Long Island N. Y.—Lower floor, 2-fam. detached, 5 light rms., sun porch, garage, yard, conv. to city, church, new High School. 9123 80th St., Vi. 7-5161.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CABIN completely furnished; gas for cooking, fireplace, Colonial furniture, spring water; on private property; no other cabins in vicinity. Particulars and terms, A. W. Leonard, Woodaville, N. H. R 2

FOR SALE to settle estate—Summer cottage, furnished, 7 rooms, bath, and large piazza, 120 miles from Boston; good hunting and fishing; $1000. Box J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

MRS. NELLIE BARTLETT, 801 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.—Individually designed corsets, Gossard and other makes; many satisfied customers.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Attractive, quiet farm away from traffic; brook, near house; swimming, tennis; fine meals; 3 hrs. from New York; refined Americans; $18 to $23; booklet; telephone Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Penna.

THE HOMESTEAD

Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds, bathing and golf available; weekly rates $16-$30. Lucia Gaudern, Mgr.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO

15 W. 67th Street, N. Y. C.

Perfect Your Dancing For Your Vacation

FARMS FOR SALE

COOL country home overlooking lake (Dutchess Co., N. Y.). 17 picturesque acres, elevation, wide views; 9 rooms, bath, electric; $4500, terms. Benton Farm Agency, 489 8th Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FOR SALE OR RENT

2 BUNGALOWS, log cabin type, 4 and 5 rooms furnished; improvements, garage, fireplace, screened porches. P. O. Box 42, Westport, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT ONCE, counsellor in year-round school for special children—tutoring, physical care of handicapped boy; references required; Christian Scientist preferred. DEARWOOD SCHOOL, INC., Shelton, Conn. Phone Huntington 23.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES

Arthur W. Fiji, 26 West St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

SUITE — (2 rooms) suitable (man) practitioner; furnished, including typewriter; quiet; outside, sunny; $25 monthly. Room 1004-A, 18 E. 40th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE

Old Cape Cod Cottage for Sale

N. H., 48 miles from Boston, 10 minutes to beach; barn, 30 acres woodland, fine old elms; gas, electricity, phone. P-6, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

WESTERN RANCH—For sale. Ideal for young man who enjoys raising cattle and sheep, fishing, hunting; 2400 acres well irrigated; good improvements; $48,000. C. Clyde Barker, 400 Guardian Vault Building, Denver, Colorado.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable furnished rooms, all conveniences; transients taken. Write Box R-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 191 Berkeley Place—Attractively furnished room, kitchenette, near bath; quiet, well kept, telephone, parquet; 3 blocks Christian Science church, subways, park.

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.—2 pleasant rooms in delightful home; 2 min. walk from Jamaica Pond. Tel. Jam. 0138

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St. (5 E)—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable two; also single $3.00. If seen appreciated. Rice.

WASHINGTON D. C., 2161 S. St., N. W.—Large, well-furnished room, permanent or transient; car available. Tel. Decatur 0217.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3029 Rodman St.—Front room, southern exposure, modern, private lavatory; wholesome home cooked meals. Em. 3778.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1608 20th St., N. W.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in residential neighborhood; near points of interest. Decatur 3778.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, refined woman (colored) wishes housekeepers position; City preferred. No laundry. A. Thomas, 449 W. 153rd St., N. Y. C. ED. 4-1290

ENGLISH and German speaking, well recommended with many years of nursing experience in institutions and private homes, also as nursery governess, desires position in N. Y. C. or 60 mile vicinity; free to travel; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box H-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FRENCH teacher seeks position governess, companion, nurse; music, experienced. BOSSERDET, 124 W. 16th St., N. Y. C. Chelsea 3-5573.

YOUNG LADY desires position with family appreciating loving service; can type, speaks German and English, trained child's nurse. Miss Sturm, 6018 Bingham St., Phila., Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VANBORN, Fairhaven, M J

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular

D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

SUMMER GUESTS

Plan your vacation today at Union Lake Lodge on secluded lake 70 miles from Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; booklet. Tel. 23-3. Union Lake Lodge, Barrington, New Hampshire.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7949.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL SILK HOSIERY AND LINGERIE

CLARENCE WHITE

103 Chestnut St., Nashua, N. H.

Tel. 2659

SEE PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Spanish Orange Syndicate Closes Successful Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With business almost as usual, the Spanish orange season closed in a manner highly satisfactory to the Valencia traders. New methods of farming and also distribution have been tried out and succeeded. The volume of business has been maintained within 10 per cent of the previous year's figure.

Such results are considered here to be remarkable. In the early stages, serious doubts existed as to the ability of the Valencia representatives to organize an old business, run on traditional lines for 100 years or more, in accordance with "advanced" ideas.

Valencia Pool Successful

London, however, has been taken by surprise. Covent Garden, the great British center of the fruit trade, first laughed at the rough and ready Valencianos who came talking about new ways. Some of these sun-tanned men could hardly sign their names. But brokers and buyers soon found they had the clear head for figures which has made many a peasant on the East coast of Spain a rich man.

These peasants soon trimmed the sails for their Covent Garden customers. After all, Valencia had the fruit with the reputation, it was within easy reach of London and those who wanted it must toe the line. They did. All buyers came into a pool formed for the purpose.

Previously the "Consejo Levantino Unificado de la Exportacion Agricola" (Unified Eastern Council of Agricultural Export) had gathered up all the controls of output into its own hands by the formation of syndicates in each locality. Growers with stocks on tree or in warehouse not inferior to 5000 kilos (some five tons) of fruit had as many votes as tons deliverable.

With a system of permits for exporting fruit, it became easy to arrange the financing of the new syndicates through the Bank of Spain. This negotiates all documents. And what is more, it is now possible for the Spanish Government through this bank and others it has formed, to keep a check on the inward flow of money as well as the outward.

Gets 41 P. C. of Total Trade

Prior to the new arrangements, buyers of cargoes of fruit would pay for these in sterling deposited in a London bank. The law required the money to be transferred to Spain to help establish currency balance but in practice these transfers were often made only partially or as and when conditions might suit the principals. This balked all efforts to stabilize the peseta.

Under the present arrangements, now that the authorities control both ends, they see to it that the flow of money is automatic, as prescribed by law. As soon as a cargo of fruit is paid for, the full value is duly remitted or credited to Valencia. One of the reasons why it has been easy to make firms toe the line is the discovery that the law had previously been "overlooked" in nearly every case. This made them liable to heavy penalties.

Figures given for the 1936-37 season compare favorably with the preceding ones. The season began mid-November and ended mid-April, with a sale of just under 3,000,000 cwt. compared with 3,279,835 cwt. last season. Valencia thus captured 41.07 per cent of the total orange trade with the United Kingdom, as compared with 55.06 per cent last year. Considering the heavy competition from other parts of the world, this is held to be a very favorable result at a critical time. Enemy warships have not interfered with this particular kind of trade.

Onion Business Good

Exports of bitter oranges from Seville have been maintained, although these being related to the demand for marmalade are comparatively speaking small. Business in these is, however, done along the old lines.

The Valencia Government is organizing the business in grapes, onions and potatoes in the new manner, with satisfactory results. In the case of onions much higher prices have been obtained and as the growers benefit, this is all to the good. Some 9,000,000 bushels were delivered to the United Kingdom, Scots being big consumers of this commodity for making their broth and stew.

Almeria, which does not appear to be in danger of capture despite its proximity to Malaga, has exported to London and other British ports 286,000 cwt. of grapes, this being a reduction from 65 per cent of the total trade in grapes imported during the winter season of 1935-36 to 54 per cent in 1936-37.

Failure has attended the Valencia Government's efforts in the matter of apricots. Whereas Spain was formerly well established in the favor of British buyers because of the carrying quality of her apricots, recent deliveries have mostly proved unsalable.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stocks closed quiet on the stock exchange here today, with price movements irregular.

Paris—Weakness prevailed on the Bourse at the close today. International and industrial issues were in supply.

Liverpool—Wheat closed firm here today, ⅞ to 1⅛ higher. Cotton steadied after early scattered selling. Firmer tone accompanied Egyptian buying, which forced shorts to cover.

Asks Court for Bond Interest

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Bank of New York and Trust Company has filed a petition in federal court asking for payment by the trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of a semi-annual interest installment of $287,500 on New England Railroad Company consolidated mortgage bonds. The installment became due Jan. 1, and the grace period expired July 1. A hearing will be held July 16.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3¼s '43-45	106.20	106.16	106.18
2	3¾s '46-56	109.27	109.27	109.27
22	3⅝s '40-43 June	105.15	105.15	105.15
5	3⅝s '41-43 Mch	106.11	106.11	106.11
6	3¼s '44-46	106.16	106.14	106.16
6	3⅛s '46-49	105	104.31	105
1	3s '46-48	104.5	104.5	104.5
15	3s '51-55	103.1	102.30	103.1
25	2⅞s '55-60	100.25	100.23	100.25
17	2⅞s '45-47	102.28	102.24	102.28
66	2¾s '51-54	99.29	99.29	99.29
1	2¾s '56-59	99.26	99.26	99.26
2	2½s '49-53	102.20	102.20	102.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

20	3¼s '64	102.3	102.3	102.3

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s '4	100.18	100.18	100.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alb W Wrap 6s'48	64	63	63
3	Alleghany 5s'44	97	97	97
2	Alleghany 5s'49	91	91	91
115	Alleghany 5s'50 st	68½	67	67¼
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	79¾	79¾	79¾
4	AmI&Chem 5½s'49	107	106¾	107
2	Am T&T 5½s'43	112¾	112¾	112¾
28	Am T&T 3¼s'66	99¾	99¼	99¼
1	Am T&T cv 4¼s'39	104	104	104
29	Am T&T 3½s'61	100	99⅝	100
1	AT&SF 4s 1950	141	140⅝	141
3	Anaconda Cop4½s'50	106⅝	106	106⅝
25	Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	35½	36
2	Arm Del 4s '57	98	97⅞	98
13	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	103	103	
15	AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110¼	110½
1	AT&SF 4s 1908-55	107½	107½	107½
5	ACL cit 4s '52	95¼	94¾	94¾
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	95	95	95
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	113	113	113
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	83½	83¼	83¼
6	B&O 5s '96 P	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	B&O cv 4½s '60	72	71¾	71¾
3	B&O 4s '48	105⅞	105½	105½
5	B&O 5s S W '50	103¾	103⅝	103⅞
5	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	108	107½	107½
4	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	120	120	120
2	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝
4	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	102⅞	103
13	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96	96	96
1	Bost & Me 5s '67	79½	79½	79½
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101⅜	101⅜
14	Bkly Man R 4½s '66	89¾	89¾	89
28	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	100	99½	100
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94½	93¾	94
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '57	105	105	105
5	Buf & R&P 4s '57	100	100	100
4	Buf R&P 4½s '57	83	83	83
3	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	65	65
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Can Pac 4s perp	95¼	95	95½
1	Caro C & O 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Cen Foundry 5s '41	103	103	103
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	17½	17½	17½
5	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	26½	26½	26½
6	Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Cen Ill G & C 5s '51	101½	101½	101½
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	70	70	70
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109½	109½
10	CRR&B of Ga5s '42	92	92	92
11	Cen R R N J 5s '87	41¾	40¾	41¼
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	47	47	47
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	81¾	81½	81⅞
4	C & O 3½s '96 D	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10	CB&Q 4½s'77	110	110	110
18	CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111¼	111¼
4	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108	108	108
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	101¾	101¾	101¾
12	Chi I & L 4s '47	15½	14½	14½
5	CM&StP gen 4s '89	50	50	50
23	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	26	25½	25½
26	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	8¾	8¼	8¾
5	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	25	25	25
21	Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	16½	15¾	16¼
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23¼	23¼	23¼
5	Chi & NW4½s2037C	23¼	23¼	23¼
13	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11½	11½	11½
12	C R I & P 4s '88	34¼	34	34
10	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	16¾	16½	16¾
350	CI Stk & SE rfg3s'50	90	89½	90
3	C T H & SE inc 5s'60	83	82½	82½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s2'63D	110	110	110
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	107¾	108
5	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106½	106	106
8	Ch & W Ind 4s '62	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Childs Co 5s '43	85	85	85
10	Cinn Gas&El 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
2	CinUn Term 5s '57 C	107½	107½	107½
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	109	108½	108½
8	Clev UnTerm 5s '73	106¾	106¼	106¾
5	ClevUnTerm4½s7C	102½	102½	102½
4	Col P & I 5s '70	83	82	83
7	Col & So 4½s '80	61	60½	61
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100½	100¼	100½
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	99½	99½
12	Col Ry PwAL 4s 65	106	106	106
2	Conn'l Cred 3½s '51	96½	96½	96½
2	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	Con Edis 3½s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Con Gas	71½	71½	71½
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	102½	103½
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
1	Container 5s '43	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	CubaNoRy5½s '42	49½	49¾	49½
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	51	51	51
26	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91¼	90½	90½
1	D&RG 4½ '36	27¼	27¼	27¼
2	D&RGWest 5s '55	16	16	16
2	D&RGW 5s 55 asd	15¾	15¼	15¾
9	D&RGWest 5s '78	20¾	20¾	20¾
2	Duquesne Lt 3¼s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	75¾	75	75¾
10	Erie rfg 5s '75	75¼	75	75¼
1	Erie Gen lien 4s '96	81	81	81
1	Erie&Pitts 3½s '40B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Fed Lt&T 6s '54B	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Fed Lt&T 5s '42	102½	102½	102½
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	111	111	111
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	71½	71½	71½
7	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
8	Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	102¼	101½	102
6	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101	100⅞	101
7	Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104¼	104¾
2	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105¼	105	105¼
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¾	117¾	117¾
43	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105	104¾	105
15	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	130½	128½	130½
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109¾	109¾	109¾
31	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95¾	95½	95¾
2	Gulf M & N 5s '50	99	99	99
3	Gulf St Util 4s '66	101½	101½	101½
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	44½	44½	44½
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	65	65	65
7	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	24½	23½	23½
6	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '56	96	96	96
1	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	69	69	69
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	84	83½	84
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	88	88½	88
14	Ill Cen 4s '53	78¾	78¾	78¾
10	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	80	79½	80
20	Interb R Tr 7s '32	64½	64½	64½
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	63¼	63¼	63¼
2	Interb R Tr rfg 5 s'66	63¾	63½	63¾
24	Interlake Sr 4s '47	90½	90½	90½
1	Int Agric 5s '42 ctf	10½	10½	10½
2	Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¼	77¼	77¼
28	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	72½	72	72¾
1	Int Paper 6s '55	97½	97½	97½
1	Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
9	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92½	92	92
32	Int T&T 4½s '52	72	71¾	72
47	Int T&T 5s '55	77¼	76¼	77¼
1	JamesF&Clea 4s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Jones&LghStl4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
6	Kansas & Mich 4s '90	102½	102½	102½
4	K C South 3¼s'50	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	K C Term 4s '60	108	107½	108
3	Keith B F 6s '46	100	99½	100
5	Kresge Found 3½s '47	100½	100¾	100½
2	Lac Gas 6s '42A	50	50	50
4	Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¾	60¾	60¾
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53D	60	59¾	60
1	Lautaro Nit Inc '78	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	97	97	97
10	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	100½	100	100
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	67¼	67¼	67¼
24	Leh Val 4½s 2003	60	60	60
5	Leh Val 4s 2003	57¾	57¾	57¾
1	Leh Val H Term 5s '54	100	100	100
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	130¾
16	Loews 2½s '46	99½	99½	99½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102¾	102¼	102¼
1	Louisv & Ark 5s '59	90	89½	90
15	Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	99	99	99
1	Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	64½	64½	64½
5	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	Met Ed 4½s '60 M	107½	107½	107½
2	MilAcHor 4½s '39	79	79	79
5	MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	102	101¾	102
18	MilElRy&L 5s '71	101	101	101
1	MillSpr&ScNW 4s '47	34	34	34
1	Mk&L gn 5s '34 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
5	Mo-Ill 5s '50	58	58	58
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	87½	87½	87½
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	68¼	68¼	68¼
1	Mo Pac 5½s '49	12	12	12
7	Mo Pac 4s '90 M	27½	27½	27½
18	Mo Pac 1s M '80 ct	25½	25½	25½
22	Mo Pac 4s '81 I	27½	27½	27½
2	Mo Pac 4s '81 I ct	26½	26½	26½
1	Mob&O Monte 5s '47	25½	25½	25½
2	MoWPa&Pdm 4½s '60	102¾	102¾	103½
11	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97½	97½	97½
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	99½	99½	99½
4	MorK&Essex 4½s '55	89¾	89¾	89¾
6	MorK&Essex 4½s '55	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	MorK&Essex 3½s 2000	88	88	88
1	NashCha&StL 4s '78	97	97	97
1	NewarkGas 5s '48	110½	110½	110½
2	NewEngT&T 5s '52	125¼	125¼	125¼
14	NOPub&Bk 5s' A	99	99	99
16	NOPubSv 5s '52 B	96¾	96½	96¾
14	NOrlTerm 4s '53	92	91½	92
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	97	97	97
10	NYALong Br 4s '41	107	106¾	106¾
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	97	97
30	NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	89½	89½	89½
1	NYC cn 4s '98	87½	87½	87½
48	NYC 4½s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	NYC 4s '46	102	102	102
29	NYC&StL 4½s 2013	86½	86½	86½
1	NYC&HRR 3½s '97	97½	97½	97½
5	NYC Lx Sh 3½s '98	89¾	89¾	89¾
9	NY Chi & StL 4s '37	99	99	99
1	NYCh &StL 4½s'78 A	97½	97½	97½
21	NY Conn'g 4½s '54	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	NY Dock cC 4s '51	88	88	88
1	NY Edis 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
1	NY Edis 3½s '66	100½	100½	100½
10	NY O El L&P 4s '49	114	114	114

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	NY Lack&W4s '73A	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	NYNH&H 5½s '67	41½	41½	41½
9	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	80¾	80½	80¾
3	NY O & W gen4'55	14	14	14
1	NY Ry 6s '49 st	105	105	105
5	NY Steam 6s '47	106¾	106¼	106¼
3	NY Tel 4½s '39	107	106⅞	106⅞
6	Niagara Falls P3½s'66	103⅞	103½	103⅞
4	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	48½	48¼	48¼
19	Nor Pac 4s 2047	110¾	110½	110¾
11	Nor Pac 4s '97	104½	104	104½
17	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74½	74	74½
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113½	113½	113½
3	Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	99¼	99¼	99¼
12	Pac G & E 3¼s '61	103	103	103
12	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
13	Pac T & T 3¼s '66 C	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
7	Panhandle EPI stk4s'52	98¾	98½	98½
1	Para Sway 3s '55ct	67¾	67¾	67¾
11	Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
1	Par Pict 3½s '47	93	93	93
4	Parmelee T 6s '44	64½	64	64½
2	Penn Dic 6s '41A	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	104½	104½	104½
2	Pen Oh&Det4½s '77	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	Pen P&L 4½s '61	101¾	101½	101¾
5	Pen Co 4s '63	103	102¾	103¼
6	Pen RR gen 5s '68	117½	117	117
3	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	121	121	121
4	Pen RR gen4½s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Pen RR 4½s '84E	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Pen RR 4s'48 st	113½	113½	113½
5	Pen RR 3¾s'70	99¾	99¾	99¾
35	Pen RR 1¾s'52	107	107	107
3	Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	92½	92½	92½
3	Pere Marq 5s'56	102	101¾	102
81	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114¾	114	114½
22	Phila Co 5s'67	96	97½	97½
6	Phil Elec 3½s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Phil Read C&I 5s'49	113¾	113½	113¾
1	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	38¾	36	36
29	Philippine Ry 4s'37	24	23½	23¾
9	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	61	60¾	61
2	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	22¾	22¼	22¾
15	Ready 4½s'57 B	107¼	107	107¼
6	Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	95	94½	94¾
5	Rem Rand 4½s'56	107½	107½	107½
13	Republic Stl 5½s'54	120	120	120
2	Republic Stl 4½s'61	97¾	97¼	97¼
6	Republic Stl 4½s'56	98	97¾	98
8	Republic Stl 4½s'50	180	178	180
4	Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	73¼	73½	73½
2	Roch G&E 4½s '77	108	108	108
3	Rutland 1st 4½s'41	34	34	34
7	Saguenay P&L 4¾s'66	101	100¾	101
8	StLIM&S4thR&G '33	79	78½	79
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	St L S F 4½s '78	25½	25	25½
53	StLSF 4½s"Nat st	25½	25½	25½
2	St L S F 4s '50 A	25	25	25
1	St L SW 5s '32	46½	46½	46½
5	St L SW 1st 4s '89	63½	63½	63½
24	SA&A Pass 4s '43	101¾	101¼	101¼
73	Seab A L cn 4s '35	18½	17½	18½
8	Sea A L 4s '45 ctf	17¾	16½	17¾
6	Sea Air Lfg 4s '50	15¾	15½	15½
44	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	8¾	8¾	9¼
12	Shar Steel 4½s '51	112	112	113
23	Shell Un 3½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Silesian Am 7s '41	72	72	72
1	Sconsy Vac Oil3¼s'50	105¾	105¾	106¾
11	Sou Bell T&T 3½s '62	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	So Cal Gas 4s '66	105	104¾	105
1	Sou Pac 4½s '68	87¾	87¾	87¾
6	Sou Pac 4½s '81	87¾	87¼	87¾
5	So Pac 4½s '69	88	88	88
14	So Pac rfg 4s '55	104¾	104½	104¾
2	So Pac cn 4½s '49	84¾	84½	84½
11	So Pac 3½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
9	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95¾	95	95
5	South Ry 6½s '56	100	100	100
3	South Ry gen 6s '56	97½	97	97¼
8	South Ry cn 5s '94	100¾	100¼	100¾
8	South Ry gen 4s '56	78¾	78¾	78¾
5	S W Gas & El 4s '60	101¾	101¼	101¾
38	Stand Oil N P 3s '61	98	97½	98
1	Studebaker 6s 'cv '45	113	112	113
2	Symingt Gould 5s xw	130	130	130
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	89½	89½	90½
5	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¾	104	104¾
16	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103½	103¾	103¾
4	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	103¼	103¼	103¾
8	TexP-MP Ter5½s '64	108	108¼	108¼
6	Third Av aj 5s '60	17¾	17¾	18
1	Tri Continent 5s '53	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Un Pac rfg 4s '2008	107½	107½	107½
11	Un Pac 3½s '71	97¾	97¾	97
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	98	97¾	97¾
7	U S Rub 5s '47	107	106¾	107
9	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	106	105	106
1	Utah P & L 5s '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Util P & L 5s '50	54½	54	54½
2	Vanadium 5s '41	103½	103½	103½
10	Wabash 2d 5s '39	72	72	72
4	Walwrth 4s '55	80	80	80
6	Warner Bros 6s '39	84	84	84
3	Warner Quinl 5s '39	48½	48½	48½
2	Wash Term 3½s '45	104½	104½	104½
7	West Md 5½s '77 A	107¾	107¼	107¾
7	West Md 4s '52	103¾	103	103¾
10	West Pac 1st 5s '46	32	31½	31½
13	West Un 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
7	Western Un 5s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	Western Un 4½s '50	92	92	92
19	Western Un 5s '60	93¾	92½	93¾
1	West Shore 4s 2361	91	91	91
18	Youngst S&T 5½s '61	101½	101½	101½
8	Youngst S&T 5½s '51	144	141	144

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	Antwerp 5s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Argentine 4s '72	93½	93½	93½
11	Argentine 6½s '71	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100	10-23	
4	Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8	Australia 5s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Australia 4½s '56	102¾	102½	102¾
2	Austria 7s '57	103	102½	103
1	Belgium 7s '55	111½	111½	111½
12	Berl City El 6s '58	34¾	34¾	34¾
2	Brazil 8s '41	47¾	47¾	47¾
11	Brazil 6½s '26-27	41	40½	40½
1	Brazil 6½s '27-57	41	41	41
3	Brisbane 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
5	Brisbane 6s '50	102	102	102
1	Buenos A 6½s '59	103½	103½	103½
6	Buen A3s '84	62	61½	61¾
1	Buen 5 4½s 4½s '77	83	83	83
1	BuenA1½s4½sAug '76	83¾	83½	83¾
12	Canada 5c '52	112¾	112¾	112¾
23	Canada 4s '60	107½	107	107½
9	Canada 3½s '61	99½	99½	99½
5	Canada 2¾s '44	99	99	99
4	Chile Mt Pk 6½s '61	17½	17½	17½
2	Chile Mtg 8s 'ex '42	17½	17½	17½
1	Chile 7s '42	20½	20½	20½
3	Chile 6s '42	20½	20½	20½
3	Chile 6s '61 Feb	20	20	20
3

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals 50 for $1 Kiddie Cards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples. Terry Studios, 300 Westfield, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Well-Equipped Tea Room

serving men and women of discriminating taste, with luncheons and dinners daily, except Sundays and holidays. Established 7 years in the heart of the shopping and theatre district of a large North Pacific Coast City. Seating capacity 100. Gross receipts in 1936 over $75,000. Address J-75, The Christian Science Monitor, 824 Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

REAL ESTATE

NORTHERN MINNESOTA—For sale, factory building, machinery for seasonal business, large comfortable residence, beautiful grounds; ideal summer home. X-13, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN calling on Drug Trade. Excellent side line. Active seller. Large Comm. KEEBLER CLOCK CO., Philadelphia, Penna.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN to sell ladies' simple, smart housedresses also aprons to private customers; commission basis. Box R-11, The Christain Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

AN IDEAL SPOT

to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up. BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2147 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

Letter Writer Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 60
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

MAINE

AUBURN

Ford
Sales and Service
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BANGOR

THE COFFEE HOUSE
Luncheon
Afternoon Tea—Supper
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
Smith's Specialty Shop
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3780

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

Langley's
520-534 Congress St.
509 Congress St.
Union Station
512 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & Co., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
503 Congress Street Portland

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Clean Cleaned Anthracite
Soviet Semi. Pool Gas. Norv Standard
New Hirst
Coke—Pool Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

B. V. D. and ZAKONIT SWIM SUITS
are exclusive with Owen, Moore's, in Portland. Ask to see these two famous makes of suits, priced from $3.00 to $11.95. Made of smart new wool, jersey, and lastex. Sizes for misses and women.
Owen, Moore's
505 Congress St. Portland, Me.

NOVELTONES
SMART PERSONALIZED STATIONERY
Stamped with name and address..... 89c
36 Sheets—36 Envelopes
Ask for Circular
LORING, SHORT & HARMON

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

● Send your miniature films to us for superior developing, printing, and enlarging.
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
15 PREBLE STREET, PORTLAND

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BARRINGTON

HAYESCROFT INN
Barrington, N. H.
EVA M. CHASE, Hostess. Tel. 24 Barrington
A truly colonial home, modern conveniences. Charm, comfort and rest. Permanent or vacation guests. Luncheon, dinner, afternoon tea. Special attention given banquets and bridge parties.

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1000, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Better Food at Moderate Prices
PRISCILLA GARDEN
Restaurant and Soda Spa
Tel. 2825 43 N. Main Street

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Coburn's SPANISH VILLA

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish - Lobsters - Oysters - Clams
Wholesale and Retail
Selected Vegetables
Canned Goods
4 No. Main Street Phone 350

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
General Electric Appliances and Radios
Kelvinator and Grunow Lynn
Refrigeration Oil Burners
18 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1488

WHITE COATS
• Sportingly Tailored •
So handy for many summer occasions,
Harry G. Emmons

GIFTS
for All Occasions
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Clearcoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Palm Beach Suits
$16.75
A Variety of Colors
Sizes Up to 50
BROWN & BATCHELDER
50 NORTH MAIN STREET

DOVER

Glidden & Wiggin
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

"DOVER DRUG"
DOVER, N. H.
"AMESBURY DRUG"
AMESBURY, N. H.
The Place to Buy
HIGH-GRADE TOILETRIES

Fred W. Greenlaw
TEL. 815
SLATE, METAL and GRAVEL ROOFING
Repairing Promptly Attended To
225 Washington St., Dover, N. H.

PALM BEACH SUITS
and Slacks for Men and Boys
TAILORED BY GOODALL
Palm Beach
FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY

UNITED BUTCHERS
Morrill Building
Choice Meat - Poultry

Walk-Over
See our Window Display of
SUMMER SHOES
for Men and Women
MORRILL BUILDING, DOVER, N. H.

Our Summer Mark Down Sale Is Now On
Come for Good Bargains
MRS. E. J. MICHEL
MORRILL BLDG.

Our Summer Sale Begins July 18
Drastic Mark Down on Every Article in the Store
Hooz's Apparel Shoppe
370 CENTRAL AVENUE
DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.
Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
Try our fountain. We serve our own ice cream, made from the very best cream obtainable.

LACONIA

When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee - Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
687 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

S. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE STORE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Established 1855 Incorporated 1920

F. S. ROBERTS
Swift's Branded Products—Oysters
Clams—Fruits and Vegetables
TEL. 267 LACONIA, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

WATCHES
Hamilton—Waltham—Elgin
Gruen and Marmon
Latest models for both Ladies and Gentlemen
Charles F. Waterman
610 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 6 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

A Portable Typewriter
Corona - Remington - Royal
Cash or Terms
Come in and compare the machines side by side.
New Hampshire Typewriter Co.
141 HANOVER STREET

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Make your plans now for
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
July 22—23—24
These famous Leavitt Days at New Hampshire's Shopping Center

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY
Introducing
SLIK
The Pure Chocolate-Flavored Milk Drink
made with our pure rich milk—delivered to your door.
CALL 3294
268 SO. MAMMOUTH ROAD

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES *at Reasonable Prices*
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Top Stove Baking Ovens
for Cool Kitchens
89c — $1.29 Double $2.49
MANCHESTER HARDWARE CO.

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
80 Manchester Street Phone 11

BROWN'S GARAGE
Mansfield Tires—Exide Batteries
Pennzoil Motor Oils
Complete Auto Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
Mechanical Dependability Is Safety
36 N. Adams Phone 4545

Gulnac's
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

P. J. Campbell REAL ESTATE
City and Farm Property
Desirable Camps on N. H. lakes—some with modern improvements.
Special offer of tract of land, about 85 acres, with 3 camps on it bordering lake. Desirable for boys' or girls' camp.
1010 VALLEY STREET TEL. 2115-M

Karl W. Polson
KEEP YOUR HOME and Building Looking their Best. It saves you money in the end.
34 Massabesic St., 220 Myrtle St.
Phones 4619W—3148

Moluno and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1400

JM
Keep your home comfortably cool in summer with
Rock Wool Insulation
CALL 2249
AAA Home Insulation
CANAL STREET

THE DRAPERY STUDIO

Curtains—Overdrapes Slip Covers—Shades
For estimates call 1386
36 W. Central St.

PERMANENT WAVE
Do Your Own Hair at Home
ENDURA
Complete 50 curl outfit, $1.00
All materials and instructions included.

JAMES W. HILL CO.
Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Fresh Fruit
Ice Cream in All Its Forms
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Ph. 950

Suits - Coats - Dresses
For Every Occasion
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel fully equipped with pews, pulpit, pipe-organ
Phone day or night
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

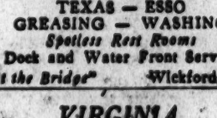
NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2000

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 970
Est. of W. H. Sullivan—A. T. Sullivan



SCHICK SHAVER
J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE—Bellevue Avenue

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

Quaker Hill Tea Porch
Luncheon Tea Supper
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Route 138
Tel. Portsmouth 6

PROVIDENCE

blue coal
Providence Coke Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House St. GAspee 4000

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Corner 32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Clothes for Play and for the Beach
Visit our
PLAY AND BEACH SHOP
on the First Floor

NORFOLK

PHONE 44342

T. W. JONES & SONS
General Automobile Repairing
WRECKS REBUILT ROAD SERVICE
Night and Holiday Phone 42016
907 Park Avenue

GROVES MARKETS
3320 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish
Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main
Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

The EWART CAFETERIAS
113-116 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 14th St. Richmond, Va. 923 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52362
Now Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 20193

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

ROANOKE

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Make our Store your headquarters
Campbell Avenue and Henry Street
Beautiful collection of Summer Dresses —we specialize in half-sizes.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

For delicious homemade breads, cakes and pies, give us a trial.
We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the
ELK BAKERY
311 West Washington Street

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with confidence"

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
807 Third Avenue Phone 7101

P. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1331 FOURTH AVENUE

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue and 2nd Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 10th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 28th Street

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Farmers
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2255, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks
Neckwear, Gloves
Mufflers
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PIGGLY WIGGLY

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
GOING ON A VACATION . . .
Remember and visit the "Bay" before you go. You can save money on your holiday equipment.

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Pretty Toes
Are important with the new open-toed shoes! Madam Burke in the "Bay" Beauty Salon, will give you a grand Pedicure!
Beauty Salon, Third Floor

SHOES *from*
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes
MANAGER
STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 PORTAGE AVENUE

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

NEW METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

REALTORS · INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

HOUSTON & MASTERMAN
Men's Clothing
and
Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVE.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. ANDREWS

You are invited to make
The Sign of the Anchor
your port-of-call for
Imported Linens
Woollens—Gifts
WATER ST. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elizabeth Arden's
Ideal Suntan Oil

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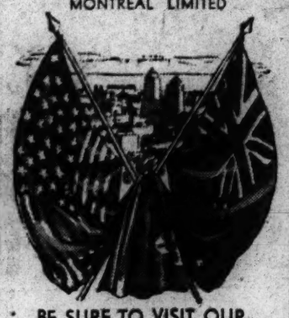

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing

U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION HAS OBTAINED CONVICTIONS IN 96 P.C. OF THE CRIMES IT HAS INVESTIGATED

Come With Me To Mexico

60

Cuernavaca (I)

Of all the places in Mexico I visited, I believe that Cuernavaca (Kwayr-nah-vah'-cah) came nearest to filling my requirements for a home—a good climate, beautiful surroundings, and peaceful neighbors.

"Cuernavaca" means "cow's horn," and I remember the pains that one of the city fathers went to to tell me why a name with this strange connotation was selected. And I remember his face, too, when I felt constrained to inform him that, actually, "Cuernavaca" was only as near as the Spaniards could come to the native name for the place, "Cuauhnahuac" ("near the woods"). But the Word-a-Day man wasn't pedantic about it, I assure you, even though he did step back into character.

The 47-mile drive from the capital is one of great beauty, the road dropping from a 10,000-foot summit, at El Guarda, to about 4500 feet at Cuernavaca. And this altitude is much preferred by visitors who have found the additional 3000 feet at Mexico City a bit trying. Incidentally, this piece of road is considered to be the best policed in the world. You will seldom be out of sight of at least one or two soldiers. And hold-ups are definitely a thing of the past.

The town has a population of some 9000, but they are a kindly lot. And I must add that the greatest compliment I ever received was handed out by a storekeeper here:

I had stepped into his shop, around the corner from the Hotel Marik, and was being waited on by two attractive young women, who gradually maneuvered me over into a corner and then begged me to teach them a little English. One asked me to tell her the English equivalent for, "De donde viene usted?" And I repeated slowly, "Where do you come from?"

Then the other asked me to help her with, "Como se llama usted?" And I assured her that it meant in English, "What is your name?"

The first then dropped her head shyly and asked me how to say in English, "Yo te quiero mucho." I flushed mildly and translated, "I like you very much." Then I proceeded to steer them into something more practicable for store clerks. I told them that they should be far more interested in such bits as: "Come in, lady," "This is very fine," "This is very cheap," "Thank you; come again," etc.

They thanked me for the advice, but they assured me that they knew what they were doing. So, young men visiting Cuernavaca, don't say you haven't been warned!

As for the compliment: I had never done much bragging about my ability to speak Spanish. But in the midst of my translating for the clerks, the manager stepped over and listened in for a few moments; then he touched me politely on the shoulder, bowed gracefully, and asked if I was a Spaniard!

Ahem!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Sarah's Laughter

We learn that when Abraham first heard from God the announcement that his aged wife Sarah was to bear a son, he "fell upon his face and laughed," apparently doubting the possibility of such an event (Gen. 17:17).

Not long afterward, the promise was renewed, and this time Sarah herself heard it and "laughed within herself, saying, After I am waxed old shall I have pleasure?" But when the divine voice demanded the cause of this silent mockery, she sought, without success, to deny it (Gen. 18:12-15). Yet in due course, for all their doubts, the promised son was born; and now Sarah's laughter betokened joy, not skepticism (Gen. 21:6). In the circumstances it was indeed fitting that the child should receive the name of "Isaac" ("laughter") which was suggested, we read, by God Himself (Gen. 17:19; 21:3).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Things which partake of justice are just; things which partake of beauty are beautiful.

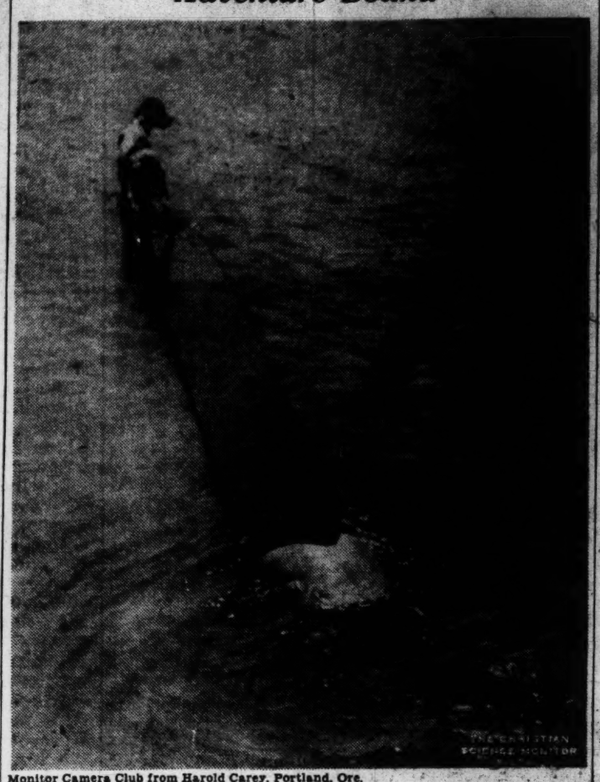
Factual Figuring: 10 (California), plus 16 (Sacramento), minus 6 (Oregon), times 3 (Nevada and Arizona), divided by 7 (Pacific) equals 4.

Letter Juggling: Ignore, Region.

How Much: He lost $2 on the whole transaction. He must have paid $110 for one car and have lost $11 on the sale, and $90 for the other, on which he gained $9.

Fun With Synonyms: Impressive—stirring; difficult—arduous; allowable—permissible; slow—sluggish; nominal—titular; profuse—lavish; scrupulous—fastidious; fragrant—redolent; staunch—steadfast; tranquil—placid.

Adventure Bound



Monitor Camera Club from Harold Carey, Portland, Ore.

Dog Walks the Plank

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Punziesmith

Cryptogram

Current discussion of the Supreme Court issue in the U. S. Congress suggests the following quotation on the subject of Justice by Plato as the basis of today's cryptogram:

PLATOB CLAFL GHIPHJK NU QRBPAFK HIK QRBP; PLATOB CLAFL GHIPHJK NU SKHRPX HIK SKHRPAURZ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the second largest State in the U. S., famous for its climate —— add the number of letters in the name of its Capital city ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the State bounding it on the North ——; multiply by the number of States which bound it on the East ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the body of water which bounds it on the West ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

E G I N O R

How Much?

A man sells two second-hand cars for $99.00 each. If he gains 10 per cent on one, and loses 10 per cent on the other, how much does he gain or lose, or does he break even on the whole transaction?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to start the week. The first has been checked as usual. Try the others:

1	impressive	lavish	
2	difficult	titular	
3	allowable	stirring	✓
4	slow	redolent	
5	nominal	steadfast	
6	profuse	placid	
7	scrupulous	arduous	
8	fragrant	permissible	
9	staunch	sluggish	
10	tranquil	fastidious	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Travel Gift Boxes

One girl had made a traveling gift box for a child to take in the car. Each gift was wrapped, with the time that it could be opened. All the gifts were such as would interest the children in a car as they rode along. No gift in the box cost over ten cents.

A neighbor saw the completed box, so neat in its wrappings and the time typed on each wrapping; so she asked the girl to assemble one for her to give to her sister's children. Now this girl makes gift boxes for children who are unable to leave their rooms, as well as for the little travelers. They sell readily.—Mrs. E. L., Ames, Iowa.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

World Friendship Social

Our young people's group announced a World Friendship Social, and everyone was instructed to come dressed representing a citizen of some foreign country. Each was also told to learn some songs and customs of the country he chose to represent.

At the party there was a great deal of fun guessing what countries the various costumes represented, and the young folks astonished one another with their ability to sing the songs and enact the customs of their country. Some of the group put on little skits representing some historical event and let the others guess what they were. Even the food was "foreign."—R. H. L., Evansville, Ind.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. How is Britain planning to divide Palestine?
2. Has Gen. Franco found it necessary to seek further assistance to carry on the Spanish civil war?
3. Is the average American man bigger and brawnier than his ancestors?
4. What prohibits a Government worker from striking, according to President Roosevelt?
5. What was the outcome of the American League-National League All Star baseball game held in Washington last Wednesday?
6. Which American yacht will defend the America's Cup?
7. What two flights charted a route for regular commercial flights between North America and Europe?
8. Has Congress given approval to a program of aid for farm tenants?
9. What strange type of stratosphere craft is Dr. Jean Piccard planning to use in his next flight?
10. What was the goal of Miss Earhart in her 2570-mile flight from British New Guinea when she disappeared?
11. How does Finance Minister George Bonnet plan to wipe out the French budget's deficit of $306,800,000?
12. What new threat in the Chinese and Japanese situation is reported to have been peacefully settled?
13. What is the estimated daily cost of the search for Amelia Earhart?
14. Of what does a "balanced" wardrobe for a man consist?
15. What action has the Department of Commerce taken to discourage "stunt flying"?
16. What unique record was established by America's Don Budge at the Wimbledon tennis matches?
17. Who won the British open golf championship held at the famous Carnoustie course in Scotland?
18. What girl for the second time in four years has won the All-England tennis title in women's singles?
19. What new high has been reached by the U. S. national debt?
20. How could U. S. Government revenues be increased approximately $183,000,000 annually, according to Roswell Magill, Treasury undersecretary?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Keeping Cool in Bombay

Monitor Camera Club from Jackson Keith, Boston

Indian Using One of the Many City Baths

In Lighter Vein

Father Says

I have so many presents
My wife has given me—
The washer came at Christmas—
It runs electrically.

And always, every birthday,
I get a nice new rug,
For the bathroom, or the maid's room,
Or to make the hall more snug.

Am I forgotten ever
On an anniversary?
No, never! For there's at least
A ton of coal for me.

And, speaking of the guest-room,
That dressing-table's mine—
From wife to me—a special
Little valentine.

They're all such thoughtful presents,
And show to those who roam
How the gentle Art of Giving
May be practiced in the home.

—Elsi Parish.

Definition

"What is an executive?"

"He's a fellow who goes out and finds work—and then finds somebody who is willing to pay for having it done. Then he hires somebody else to do it."

Quiet Meditation

Plumber: "Can you let me have a chair?"

Householder: "Yes, but wouldn't a ladder be better?"

Plumber: "No, this is a job that wants thinking about."—Montreal Star.

Oversight

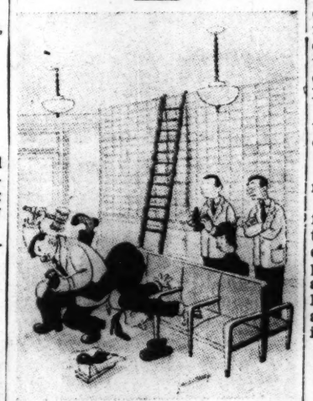
Mistress: "You're leaving tomorrow? Why, I thought you were supposed to give me a week's notice."

Cook: "I know ma'am, but I forgot to tell you last week."

Safety First

"Papa, may I go out today and look at the eclipse?"

"Yes, but don't get too close!"



—Judge

"Emerson has an uncanny knack at fitting shoes."

Daily Anecdote

Advertising

The paeans of praise which greeted the publication of Longfellow's "Hiawatha" were not unmixed with the discords of ridicule. Loud among the poem's detractors was the Boston Daily Traveler, which engaged the poet's publisher in a most unpleasant controversy.

One day when the post brought an unusually large number of uncomplimentary letters, the publisher hastened to Cambridge, and bursting into the poet's study, cried, "These atrocious libels must be stopped!"

Looking up from his work, Longfellow said quietly, "By the way, Fields, how is 'Hiawatha' selling?"

"Wonderfully!" replied the publisher. "No other book of yours has ever had such a sale!"

"Then," remarked the poet calmly, "Suppose we let those people go on advertising it?"

Brevities

Washington Post: Another theory is that President Roosevelt frequently goes fishing because handling a rod and reel constitutes excellent conditioning for the thumb under which he keeps Congress.

San Francisco Chronicle: A British clothes designer hasn't found a well-dressed man in this country. We had a few during the depression, but they are wealthier now and don't bother.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pond du Lac, Wis.

"Did you feed many birds last winter, Mrs. B——?" asked Mr. A—— as he waited for the machine which Mrs. B—— was using.

"Oh, yes, indeed!" replied Mrs. B—— eagerly. "I had woodpeckers, nuthatches, chickadees, blue jays, and, of course, any number of sparrows." Half apologetically, "But I like the sparrows, they are so grateful. Besides, there is good authority for feeding them."

Encouraged by Mr. A——'s smile of understanding, she added, "It may be foolish to spend so much money that way, but I do not go to shows or entertainments, so I feel I can afford the birds."

Mr. A——'s face lighted up. "It is fun to make a sacrifice, isn't it?" he said. "I have given up smoking, for I found that the money I spent for tobacco would buy fruit for the whole family."

As Mrs. B—— looked at the fine, strong face, there came a warm feeling of admiration for this fellow-worker, who, perhaps unconsciously, had plainly chosen "that good part."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Automatic Resignation

Question: The bylaws read: "The board shall appoint a substitute in case of vacancy or temporary absence of a Reader."

(a) In case of a vacancy in the office of First Reader, is it correct for the board to fill the vacancy by electing the Second Reader to take the First Reader's place and then electing another to take the Second Reader's place?

(b) Does the Second Reader have to resign before she can accept the office of First Reader?

Answer: (a) It seems to be permissible from the information given.

(b) It would be better for her to formally resign before the election to the office of First Reader. However, if this technicality is not complied with, her acceptance of the appointment to fill the office of First Reader is equivalent to resigning, and automatically creates a vacancy in the office of Second Reader.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Instead of a single state under British control, Palestine is to be divided into three states—a Jewish state (on the plains and along the seacoast), an Arab state (in hills which would include the Transjordan, with a port at Jaffa), and a British mandatory state.
2. Yes; it is reported he has asked Germany and Italy for 125,000 more men, 500 airplanes, and other supplies.
3. Yes; the International Association of Clothing Designers reveals that the average man is becoming larger. Today the average man's suit is 38 as compared with 36 a quarter of a century ago.
4. The President declares that Government employees have no right to strike because their rates of pay are fixed by Congress.
5. The American League won, 8-3.
6. Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated Ranger.
7. The 1960-mile flight of the American Clipper III from Botwood, Newfoundland, to Foynes, Ireland, and the westward hop of the British Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia from Foynes to Botwood.
8. Yes; both Houses of Congress have given approval to a program aiding tenants in acquiring farms of their own. The Senate bill provides for the purchase of land by the Government and resale to tenant farmers and farm laborers on long-term contracts.
9. His new craft consists of 30 small rubber balloons. Dr. Piccard declared that tests have shown that clusters of small balloons have greater lifting power in proportion to their weight than a single bag.
10. Tiny Howland Island.
11. By heavy tax increases and raising the cost of all public services.
12. The clash between Japanese and Chinese troops west of Peiping.
13. Approximately $250,000.
14. At the International Association of Clothing Designers it was announced that a "balanced" wardrobe consisted of a suit each for business, dress-up, sports, country, and formal wear.
15. Secretary Roper says that the department will issue permits for long-distance flights only when it is sure that adequate preparation has been made "through proper instrumentalities and facilities on the ground."
16. After taking the singles title he teamed up with Gene Mako to win the men's doubles, then with Miss Marble to take the mixed doubles—making the first tennis "slam" in Wimbledon tennis history.
17. Henry Cotton of England with a 72-hole score of 290.
18. Dorothy E. Round of England. She defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.
19. The new high is $36,425,000,000.
20. By requiring husbands and wives to pay a single tax on their joint incomes.

The Way to Happiness

To be strong and true; to be generous in praise and appreciation of others; to impute right motives even to enemies; to give without expectation of return; to practice humility, tolerance, and self-restraint; to make the best use of time and opportunity; to keep the mind pure and the judgment charitable; to extend intelligent sympathy to those in distress; to cultivate quietness and non-resistance; to speak little and listen much; to adhere always to a high standard of thought and conduct; to grow daily in grace, goodness, and gratitude; to earnestly seek truth and righteousness; to work, love, pray, laugh, and serve daily; to aspire greatly, labor cheerfully, and take God at His word—this is the way to happiness.—Grenville Kleiser.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Sad Blow to Tubby*

By LE PELLEY

MORNING COMES TO GANDER ISLAND
AND THE DOODLEDOCKS ARE UP EARLY TO SEE WHAT THE ISLAND LOOKS LIKE — AND PERHAPS TO INVESTIGATE THAT MYSTERIOUS HOWL!
NOW THAT DAYLIGHT IS HERE, LET'S SEE IF WE CAN FIND WHAT MADE THAT NOISE LAST NIGHT
DID YOU HEAR THAT LONG HOWL, MARMADUKE?
NO—SUSIE, DORIE LEE AND I WERE DOWN THE SHORE...
WE WERE HELPING MRS. LANEY
SUSIE, THIS IS A VERY MYSTERIOUS PLACE! BUDDY AND I HEARD A VERY STRANGE HOWL LAST NIGHT—AND WE'RE GOING TO FIND OUT ABOUT IT
BETTER WAIT UNTIL YOU SEE MIZZENMAST MORGAN—HE WANTS US ALL TO HAVE A COUNCIL THIS MORNING....
A COUNCIL? WELL, I GUESS IT ISN'T SO IMPORTANT THAT IT CAN'T WAIT UNTIL AFTER BREAKFAST
IS THAT SO? WELL THAT'S JUST WHAT THE COUNCIL IS ABOUT!
THERE ISN'T GOING TO BE ANY BREAKFAST!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bone for Two*

By CARMACK

I was getting all set to gnaw a bone today when Tadlywinks came along—
I'd like to share it with you, I wiggled, but I guess it's too big to break
"Here," he said, "let me have it and I'll show you how to break it," and he picked it up and ran out into the street and dropped it in front of an on-coming truck—
And a moment later, there was the bone in two nice pieces!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Conference of Christians

THE convening of a World Conference of Christians today is an event of genuine significance. The present is a period of crisis for organized Christianity. Totalitarian states are imposing onerous restrictions upon the activities of the churches. Elsewhere nationalism and religion are in conflict. There is a widespread belief that devotion to one's country and loyalty to one's religion are incompatible. Adoration of the state is a form of idolatry prescribed by the rulers of too many lands. Too many governments consider themselves the custodians of the morals and ethics of their citizens. And too many Christians themselves are attempting to make theology the handmaid of some ideology.

The eight hundred churchmen now in session in Oxford, England, have as their object, the re-establishment of the primacy of conscience in the conduct of individuals and of nations. At the very top of the agenda is this troublesome issue of the relation of the church to the state. A study of the preparatory literature of the conference reveals a becoming modesty of purpose. These churchmen, apparently, have no desire to encroach upon the known and widely accepted prerogatives of the state. It is altogether in keeping with the Christian view to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. The issue is joined, however, when Christians are asked to render unto Caesar the things that are God's. It is with the hope that it may help in resolving this conflict of loyalties that the Oxford conference has been convened.

It must be remembered, too, that establishment of a just and proper balance between temporal and spiritual authority involves more than an adjustment of individual loyalties to government. The religious leaders assembled at Oxford will consider, therefore, the function of the church in the attainment of justice and peace. When the churches succeed in establishing a warless world they will have taken a long step in securing for themselves the liberties and rights so frequently denied them today. If the Oxford conference will dedicate the Christian world to the supremely important task of organizing international society upon a pacific basis, it will make all mankind its debtor.

But more important than all else, the Oxford conference is expected to reaffirm the basic fact that religion is not a material system of ethics or a formula of politics or a theory of economics. This fact has been lost sight of lately. The Oxford gathering of Christians will go down in history if, while concerning itself with the problems of society, it remains fixed in its purpose to seek solutions first of all through spiritual means, through a better understanding and reflection of God.

"Chambers . . . Full of Welcomes"

WHERE can all these people possibly stop o'nights—who in these vacation weeks are crowding the trains or whose motorcars are crowding the highways—particularly the motorists? In greater numbers and at greater speeds, recreation seekers move now. They do not hope for such attractions of host and house as reminiscence attaches to those whose swinging signs once offered refreshment to the traveler and his horse. Yet, it is good to remember the simpler and slower days when host and guests became leisurely friends and the house seemed theirs in common.

Many are the tales of the past that either have their setting at some tavern or inn, or which bring their characters to these hospitable quarters for some of a story's best remembered episodes. It was at the "Tabbard in Southwerk" that Chaucer assembled his Pilgrims for their journey to Canterbury. Five centuries later, around the wide fireplaces of the Red Horse in Sudbury. lounged the more romantic but less virile characters who told the Tales of the Wayside Inn.

All along the years that stretch between those two, playwrights and poets, travelers, diarists and novelists, place some of their liveliest and richly charactered scenes within the cheering walls of some quaintly named inn or tavern.

In England there are still hosteiries with much of the character of those that have become so peculiarly delightful and legendary. It is doubtful if there are any in America, where quick adaptation to patrons' desire for speed and novelty is typified by fast motorcars and their shapes.

The host of Chaucer's Tales conducted the band of Pilgrims, saw after their entertainment and judged the merit of their stories. Landlord Howe sat through the metrical yarns of his guests and did his best to keep awake. But the opening tale of the series was his own and of them all is the most widely known. The keeper of the inn or tavern was in reality the active host of the place.

One may go far without finding one that has even a dim suggestion of that character which gave those old-time taverns so much charm. The landlord may be a person worthy the cherished traditions of his kind when stagecoaches and chaises brought his guests, but his alert and trained staff are those that greet and serve us. The real host is the unknown executive at a secluded desk and guests know him not.

Subsidies for Housing

LOW-COST housing has to be subsidized some way. Recognition of this fact, already established by European experience, is the outstanding development in the discussion and practice of slum clearance which has gained notable headway in the United States in the last few years.

In formulating the Wagner housing bill, which is expected to be reported by a Senate committee shortly, Treasury experts worked with the sponsors under the interested eye of President Roosevelt to determine just how these subsidies should be given. Senator Wagner wishes an annual rental subsidy for from forty to sixty years. The Treasury would rather make an initial contribution up to 40 per cent of the cost and be done with the obligation. It is expected the amended bill will permit either practice at discretion of the housing authority.

The difference between the two methods is not great. If the Federal Government makes an outright contribution, it must obtain the money by borrowing and will be paying interest and retirement charges for perhaps nearly as many years as the rentals would run. But there is some difference, and in the interests of frankness and of having the debt in one place the Treasury method seems preferable.

It is now fairly well accepted that subsidies for housing are not only necessary, but, if well administered, are an economy in the long run. For lacking wholesome housing, cities pay a heavy subsidy anyway—without beneficial return—in the higher police, fire, sanitation and other costs which result from miserably rundown tenements.

Former President Hoover declared not long ago, speaking at the Boys Club in Detroit, that decent dwellings in place of slums can be provided only by public subsidies either "as a contribution to the cost of the land and buildings or to the rents."

He went on to make the penetrating observation that,

> If our municipalities had the courage to enforce proper health, sanitary and living requirements in slum areas, at least the speculative value of slum lands would evaporate. The taxpayer should not be required to pay speculative subsidies if we are to correct this evil. Moreover, such a pressure would force landowners to put up better buildings and would contribute at least something to housing problems.

It might be added that if the Government is to pay subsidies for housing, it becomes imperative that this housing be designed and executed with enough simplicity and economy to meet the needs of actually the lowest income level of tenants, and not become a subsidy instead to groups next above in the income scale.

Mr. Hoover's pointer about how to deflate extortionate real estate values placed on some slums which should be marked for clearance is a valuable one. With various practical safeguards such as this, the taxpayer should get his money's worth for contributions to low-cost housing.

Abuse Is the Evil

THE United States' annual crime bill is approximately $15,000,000,000, and according to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federau Bureau of Investigation, much of this huge sum may be charged to abuse of state parole systems. Writing in the August issue of Cosmopolitan on "The Menace in Parole," Mr. Hoover says:

> Abuse of the parole system allows the worst criminals to run loose in contempt of the law they have outwitted. Put your finger blindly upon the map of the United States and you will be almost certain to touch a section in which defiant criminals, encouraged by lax prison discipline and corrupt or inept parole or pardon systems, have made society pay in blood and death for releasing them.

It is well that a criminologist of Mr. Hoover's stature has pointed out the seriousness of this condition. It is, however, important to note that he stresses "abuse" of the system as the evil rather than the parole ideal itself. Because it is true that a large percentage of crimes are committed by recidivists, usually prisoners on parole or probation, there is grave danger of the systems themselves being condemned. In several states already there have been energetic efforts to abolish parole and probation in spite of the fact that leading crime experts are conscious that they are essential to any well ordered program of rehabilitation.

Mr. Hoover would free parole and probation from political influence, a remedy that criminologists have long advocated. At the first New England Crime Conference held in Boston last winter, Sanford Bates, then Director of Federal Prisons, and Prof. Sheldon Glueck, of Harvard Law School, stressed the need of having parole and probation boards composed of career men carefully trained for this important work rather than political appointees.

In many states today appointments to the parole and probation boards are considered particularly desirable plums in the "spoils system" and are usually at the disposal of the governors. It lies within public power to reward at the polls those officers who appoint competent men and women and to banish public officers who use their appointive prerogative for purely political ends. When this fact becomes fully appreciated parole and probation will be freed from questionable politics.

The British Standpoint

Book News of the Day

SPECIAL instructions are needed for reading Richard Freund's excellent outline of the current state of the world. With a sharp scissors, cut out pages one to four. With a heavy blue pencil, delete the title.

For the words ZERO HOUR (New York: Oxford. $2.50) would seem to place this volume in the "war-perhaps-on-Friday" class. And the brief introductory chapter appears to confirm this classification. But, really, Mr. Freund has produced one of the most balanced and readable assessments of the foreign policies of the major nations to become available in recent weeks.

So he can be forgiven if, on an early page, he declares that "after the collapse of the idealistic effort to create a world conscience in the form of the League, there is nothing left but national egotism." For on page 264 he points out that the League crisis may result, "with equal probability in its demise or revival."

* * *

Indeed this latter balanced viewpoint characterizes almost the entirety of his book. He perceives that nationalistic policies have currently become a controlling force. Nor does he confuse pretexts and causes. For he sees clearly that "it is fashionable to disguise national policies as campaigns for political principles. . . . As soon as the pretext of a 'holy war' has outlived its usefulness, the powers concerned will choose new friends and enemies, unrestrained by any political doctrine."

Born an Austrian, educated in Germany and anglicised by a long sojourn in England (he went to London in 1925 as the correspondent of the Dresden Neueste Nachrichten), Mr. Freund feels that his outlook is as free of national prejudice as any man could obtain. Certainly the reader will grant him this, for his chapters on heated subjects run delightfully cool. He makes no secret of surveying his scene from the British standpoint. As the result, he finds that Britain alone is so placed among the powers that her policies might lessen the tension in international affairs. But this stimulates rather than retards his searching analysis of the weakness in the British record.

* * *

He ranges from the Balkans to the Far East and from Russia to India; and, even removed from their context, his sketches of the nations read easily:

> Bulgaria . . . "ruled by a fairy-tale king who walks alone in the streets."
> Japan . . . possessing a "peaceful disposition" but an "expansionist policy."
> Russia . . . "the great unknown quantity which confounds every European equation."
> Yugoslavia . . . "cleft from north to south by an invisible frontier which divides the Serbs from the Croats."
> The United States . . . a powerful nation diplomatically "in drydock."
> Hungary . . . "a truncated version" of itself surviving "to mourn its misfortunes."
> Czechoslovakia . . . "the only really democratic country east of France."
> Germany . . . with "a western and an eastern face" so that one can never be certain "how long one face will confront the world before the head is turned."
> Poland . . . "the sphinx of eastern Europe balancing precariously in the center of a giant see-saw."

All of these are over-simplified. Mr. Freund admits that this is true of his entire book. But it is one of the rare examples where over-simplification is not a detriment, but a virtue. Gx.

What Became of Those Bodyguards?

Sutton in the Philadelphia Enquirer

Bread

IT SEEMS that mixing dough has now been reduced to an exact science. The instrument of this extraordinary development is a mixing bowl, in the bottom of which are four stationary steel fingers, and a mixing head, with four rotating fingers; and somewhere in the proceedings a pen draws pictures on a paper marked off into three-minute periods.

My mother, in her quiet English way, would laugh at that. I think she would be silent for a few moments, rocking back and forth, gazing at some distant object out of eyes the color of dark-brown velvet. And then say, "I shouldn't think it required all that, just to make a good loaf of bread."

My picture of my mother on bread-setting nights is very clear. Bread-setting nights came twice a week. The cook was capable presumably of making good bread, but my mother had the habit of making the bread herself and no question ever arose about it. The customary hour for setting the bread was nine o'clock. By that hour the cook, who had a genius for surrounding herself and filling her kitchen with an immense roar and clatter, had departed to the upper regions.

* * *

The striking thing about my mother's setting of the bread was the singular dispatch and incredible and simple neatness of the operation. The yeast cakes were broken up and put into a bowl containing a very little water. The receptacle for setting the bread was a medium sized, beautifully gleaming dish pan. That is, a careless person would call it a dish pan. It really was the bread pan, for it was never used for anything else.

I used to like to watch her mix the bread. She used to say, when I was very young, "In a year or two you will be big enough to learn how to set bread. Every girl ought to set her own bread."

For me, it was one of these processes which a person may like immensely to watch someone else go through, but conceive a strong if totally obscure determination never to learn themselves. She never pressed me to let her teach me. Perhaps she divined that I was unwilling. She used to say, less and less frequently as the years rolled by, "Some night soon I must show you how. Very likely you could do it now, after having watched me so much." Perhaps I could. But I never learned, in the way that you conquer technical knowledge, step by step, learned from an expert.

* * *

When she had mixed the flour, yeast, water and milk and a most severely estimated amount of salt into dough, she would put the whole on a bread board of gleaming, silvery ash-wood and begin to knead it. The kitchen would smell pleasantly of the tanginess of yeast and almost invariably the cat would sit in the center of the floor, just where the flames from the half-open lower draft in the kitchen range would light its orange eyes, staring from under half-closed lids.

Mother would move quietly around the kitchen, picking up after herself, brushing the film of flour off the table, washing out the bowl in which she had moistened the yeast, and putting it away.

"Well, I guess that's all," she would say, when she had brushed up everything, taken off her gingham apron and hung it up on a nail. In the morning she would come down early, knead the dough a second time to break any bubbles and shape it into loaves.

That's about all. It is a pleasant scene to remember. The thing that makes me remember it now is this amazing story in an amazingly machine age—that bread making has been reduced to an exact science, and needs gadgets to do properly. E. R.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ineffective Policing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The now famous Paramount newsreel of the Memorial Day riot at the Chicago plant of Republic Steel has been taken apart and analyzed by both sides in conflicting efforts to prove which was to blame—the police or the strikers—for starting the riot. In the meantime, an important lesson of the film is being overlooked.

Anyone looking at the film from an impartial point of view—few seem to be doing so—will be struck by the manner in which police officers are walking up and down behind their own irregular front rank looking around quite plainly wondering what is going to happen. It is apparent that no one is really in command in the military sense of the word. The implication is that the fatal shootings which made of the riot a flaming cause célèbre throughout the country were the result either of hysteria or of impetuousness by individual police. There may have been a secret understanding on the part of the police that they would start shooting as soon as they had sufficient provocation. Barring this unlikely explanation, the assumption seems unavoidable that ten lives were lost because a little army of policemen without any discipline was entrusted with firearms.

Not only do regular troops never fire unless so ordered by their superior officer—modern history provides some extraordinary incidents of the heroism of regular troops in taking the missiles, clubs and insults of crowds without shooting—but American militia and regulars are under orders in rioting to use small bullets or buckshot and aim at legs. They know that it is not necessary to kill to break up a riot.

The lesson is obvious. Regardless of whether the mob was illegal, there was no justification for taking ten lives. Regular troops would have dispersed it almost certainly without shooting. The speed with which the mob turned and ran and the fact that most of those killed were shot in the back makes it clear that the killing was not necessary to break up the mob.

The fault does not lie with individual policemen. They were probably terrified. Some had apparently been struck by flying missiles. They had been eating and living inside the plant and imbibing the point of view that the mob was made up of dangerous radical elements. They were out to smash it individually and collectively. Their behavior was that of an armed mob, not of orderly troops under command of a responsible officer.

Quite obviously it is neither desirable nor necessary to call in troops to handle all such strikes. But it is desirable that police be officered more intelligently and taught better discipline. Police in European countries habitually handle more threatening crowds with less difficulty and bloodshed. It is time that American cities improve their police methods. H. J.

Washington, D. C.

Delaware Opens Her Race Tracks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Delaware finally yielded to the "importunities" of wealthy sporting leaders and after a century's effort to ban gambling from the State, opened the new race tracks near Wilmington. On the opening day 18,000 people paid about $35,000 for admissions and contributed almost $300,000 to the bookmakers, the pari-mutuel pools. The total of the purses was $17,000. Delaware still has a law forbidding gambling, except on the new race track, and while the municipal court is almost daily fining gamblers for dealing in ten, twenty and thirty-cent "numbers," the state legalizes betting to the extent of almost $300,000 during the four hours of one afternoon.

Many of Delaware's early churches were built from lotteries, but Delawareans had four years ago legislated all gambling out of the State. Yet when the Legislature introduced a bill to permit gambling in the form of pool selling on the one race track and nowhere else and co-ordinated the act with the constitution of the State, legislators of both political parties voted aye and the most harmful form of gambling is now sanctified by politics. The public was calmed by the claim that much Delaware money has been lost through the bookies every year and that the State might as well have it while the having was good.

Your correspondent has already been informed of two men who sought to multiply their few dollars through the races. One had eight dollars with which to pay part of his rent, the only money in the family purse. Of course, it went the way of all such lucre. Another citizen was sent to the market to buy the family supplies with the last cent of cash in the home pocketbook. The vulture-like bookies cut his Sunday dinner down to crusts. There are scores of similar experiences, resulting from the activities of the Society for the Improvement of Horses—a very illusionary but catchy title.

It is now proposed, by some of the church people in Delaware, that the Federal Government be induced to safeguard the masses of people through a congressional act making gambling—even by such mild sounding title as pari-mutuels—a jail offense.

Wilmington, Del. G. P. C.

Pity the Poor Librarian

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We did appreciate the editorial titled "Contestant, Spare That Book," as our own experience with picture puzzles and contests of all sorts has been very similar to that of the New York Public Library.

In addition to our reference books, we miss pages and pictures from many types of books. We also have spent a good many minutes out of crowded days in attempting to satisfy the demands of these inveterate and tireless prize hunters. ANSONIA LIBRARY STAFF

Ansonia, Conn.

The Wide Horizon

In the Hands of Public Opinion

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IT BECOMES clear that American public opinion will determine the outcome of the fight over the second Supreme Court bill, just as it did the first. For some weeks, even a month or two, after the President's proposals were made in February, most observers thought they would ultimately be enacted into law or reach their objectives by slight indirection. But the opposition, starting from a small nucleus of out-and-out opponents with a big group of "uncommitted" legislators, continued steadily to grow. The outcome was withdrawal of the original bill, in the knowledge it could not pass, plus one retirement from the bench.

Now the second bill starts out in somewhat the same position. It looks as if the Administration has just about votes enough to put it through—if the leaders can bring it to a vote—and possibly the determination and weapons to wear down a filibuster. But the balance of power still lies with those who are more or less "uncommitted." And they are watching all the maneuvers, listening hard to public opinion—by which is meant the major sources of power in their constituencies. Or to put it another way, the legislator is analyzing the platform on which he can best take his political stand in the months ahead and for the next election.

If it becomes clear that this "public opinion" regards the second court bill much as it did the first, then the outcome is likely to be the same—ultimate defeat—despite present indications of greater Administration strength.

* * *

But there are almost certain to be evasions of a straight issue. The strategy most talked of now by the opposition is a motion to recommit. They consider that numerous members who hate to vote flatly for or against the bill—and there are many in this position—would support a motion to recommit. Such a decision, of course, would put the bill in cold storage. That it could be revived next year is doubtful. It would in effect amount to defeat for the President's plan as a legislation project. But the Democrats who are not willing to oppose the President directly could say: "We decided to recommit, because we considered the whole problem ought to be thought over much more carefully. The President has one appointment to the court. Let us go slow about the others . . . maybe if we are patient there will be other retirements."

If enough Democrats take this view, it will be difficult for the Administration to punish them politically. You cannot discipline a whole army. So a motion to recommit becomes the most difficult obstacle the Administration stalwarts may have to face. The opposition is anxious not to make its motion too soon. They want to wait a few weeks more, until public opinion has become more cumulative in opposition to the substitute bill, and they have been able to operate upon waverers among the "uncommitted."

Even before the question of a motion to recommit is decided, various amendments are likely to test strength, and open the way to a real rather than an apparent compromise. Such are proposals, likely to be reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee today, for constitutional amendments, the most relevant of which proposes a constitutional amendment requiring retirement of Supreme Court justices at 75. Were such an amendment to be coupled with the present bill it would be a sort of popular referendum on the subject. If adopted the amendment would replace and validate the action under the present bill. If defeated, there would be moral compulsion upon the President to refrain from further appointments and repeal the legislation.

* * *

There is also the McCarran proposal to exempt sitting justices from the present bill, which would be a defeat for the Administration but if it were combined with further retirements from the bench might serve as basis for a "deal." And there are many other chances for negotiation, and watering down of the present bill, which may precede the showdown.

In one respect public opinion can claim one important alteration in the bill, though it is not clear just what was cause and effect. That is the promised change from "may" to "shall," rendering the bill mandatory instead of permissive. Senator Hatch insists it was intended to be mandatory all along, which is reminiscent of Senator Robinson's certainty, a few days after the first bill was introduced, that the court would shrink to nine members after "over-age" justices left the bench.

And now the weary—though exciting—spectacle in the Senate continues. Five days of debate have been tense and strenuous, but that is about all. Perhaps, sooner or later, both sides can speak the faith that is in them and make this a genuine national debate on the two intertwined issues that are involved: the independence of the judiciary and the future of the New Deal. So far, they are only leaving stinging welts on the erstwhile bland cheek of the Democratic Party. It is a fundamental conflict, bit with cross currents: Some sincere New Dealers, for instance, cannot support a presidential interference with a free judiciary, however many precedents there may be for building up a solidarity of economic viewpoint within the court. As long as these cross currents persist, the conflict does not even point the way to a clear realignment of parties.